FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 070

10 April 1979

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PLO OFFICIAL TALKS ABOUT JORDAN-PLO MEETING AGENDA

JN101005 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Apr 79 p 17 JN

[Excerpt] Amman--In a statement to AD-DUSTUR today about the agenda of the Jordanian-Palestinian Higher Committee meeting, Hamid Abu Sittah, head of the PLO Department in charge of the occupied homeland affairs, said the meeting will discuss the resolutions of the Baghdad summit and the Arab foreign ministers conference held in Baghdad, focusing on those dealing with the support to be provided to the inhabitants in the occupied territories, consolidating relations between Jordan and the PLO, and insuring steadfastness and strength for our people.

Abu Sittah added: We are here to implement what has been agreed on in Baghdad and at the fraternal meetings held between Jordan and the PLO to insure the interests of our people and our Palestinian cause and to oppose all conspiracies against our people's aspirations.

Commenting on the Arab foreign ministers conference in Baghdad, Abu Sittah said the conference was a constructive step toward foiling the capitulatory agreement. He added that contacts are underway to make the Arab position even firmer. We shall resist with any means. Let everybody know that the Palestinian people, with the backing of the Arab nation, will not stop at anything, that they will continue to struggle to achieve their legitimate national rights and cannot be dealt with like the American Indians.

SALAH KHALAF ADDRESSES BEIRUT RALLY ON BA'TH PARTY ANNIVERSARY

NC062120 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 6 Apr 79 NC

[6 April speech delivered by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf to Beirut rally celebrating the Ba'th Party's 32d anniversary--recorded]

[Excerpts] Brothers in the patriotic and pan-Arab movement, sisters and brothers: Inspired by revolutionary commitment and inspired by loyalty to history, my memory goes back to 1965 when the first round was fired by the Fatah movement. Then, the Ba'th Party leaders and cadres opened their hearts and minds for us and offered us everything to make our movement and revolution forge ahead. Inspired by this memory, I address all greetings to the Ba'th leaders, cadres and bases. [applause]

In these difficult days when all the agents in our Arab nation are trying to instill despair in our hearts, the best thing I announce to them today on the Ba'th Party anniversary is that the passing cloud which overcast our relations with our brothers in Iraq has passed forever and our relationship is now as it was on 1 January 1961. [applause and cheers] Recently we were in Baghdad. Following our meeting, a joint statement and a joint circular were issued. We told the brothers there that a Syrian-Iraqi stand under the leadership of the Ba'th on the side of the Lebanese patriotic movement and of the Palestinian revolution is the practical and effective reply to everything being done by this traitor as-Sadat.

The day will soon come when these states will meet to extend their hands with all the vigor of the noble Arab man to Libya, Algeria and Aden. Yesterday, as-Sadat attacked Aden, saying that it is not worthy of life or of mention. However, I say that the foot of any junior citizen in the PDRY is more honorable than as-Sadat's head. [applause]

I say that the day will soon come when these states will meet. Brothers, we have no choice other than this reunion [liqa']. This is because, as we have said, we have had enough words and speeches. There is only a practical reply: namely, that all these forces unite together. You and I are confident that the reunion of these forces guarantees the formulation of an integral plan for answering this U.S.-imperialist challenge, because As-Sadat is a little pawn in the U.S. chess game.

As-Sadat yesterday revealed the beginning of his design. At this point, I did not want to answer him today. However, because we are pure Arabs, we learned at a tender age that we tolerate no challenge. Furthermore, we do not want As-Sadat to think that he can intimidate the smallest struggler of the Palestinian revolution or of the one Arab movement. About yesterday, and before I answer some of the contents of As-Sadat's speech, I have two things to say. The first is that history will record that no ruler has ever committed a greater treason in the history of the Arab nation. In addition to this, history will note that there is no liar, clown or imposter bigger than As-Sadat. [applause] The second thing is that it is for the sake of the Egyptian people, who were praised by our poet [words indistinct], we have remained silent for a long time about As-Sadat.

So that our loud voice may be heard by the Egyptian people, it is imperative for me to relate in two brief passages our story with As-Sadat. In 1973, specifically in August, As-Sadat summoned us to Burj al-'Arab. I was with brother Abu al-Lutf there. As-Sadat for the first time stated that he would launch a limited war, not exceeding 10 kms, to stir up the issue. That was in August 1973. [Passage indistinct] On that day he told us: Do not tell President Hafiz al-Asad that I have informed you of the war. This is because he was preparing for a war by which he would deceive the Egyptian people and involve the Egyptian Army in a battle. It turned out that the Egyptian people, the Egyptian Army and the Syrian Army waged this battle with unprecedented heroism and honor.

In September, 2 weeks after our meeting at Burj al-'Arab, As-Sadat summoned us to At-Tahirah Palace. He again said: I am ready for war. The nonalinement conference was then in session on 5 September. Following our return from this conference, then we could speak of the date of the war. Again he cautioned us about telling President Hafiz al-Asad a single word about the war. The nonalinement conference ended and we returned to Cairo. Then we tried again to learn from him (?about the war and where it would end). He remained silent. Then he said: As I have told you, it is a war for stirring up the issue, not a war of liberation. We asked him: Is President al-Asad aware of this? He said: No. He said one sentence which I cite for the sake of history: The Syrians involved us in 1967 and I will involve them in 1973. This is the great impostor who deceives his people and himself.

It is true that Egypt is a large country. However, I tell As-Sadat: Egypt is great when its leader and president is great. However, Egypt is small when its president is little and it is impossible for Egypt to be great when its president is a person like As-Sadat. [applause] You noticed yesterday that he instigated our people not to demonstrate [words indistinct]. He wants to implant despair in this people in the occupied territory. He wants to tell them: What is the use of bombs? Incidentally, yesterday bombs were hurled at the Israeli (?Embassy).

That was the most eloquent reply given to As-Sadat. I say he instigated our people against the armed struggle. He incited our people to revolt against their leaders [words indistinct].

When it comes to the Egyptian people, who As-Sadat said support him, we know the Egyptian people better than he does. We know the 25 People's Assembly members, who represent a national front and who were answered by As-Sadat yesterday together with the members of the Revolution Command Council. On behalf of you all, we salute these members and the former members of the Revolution Command Council, because they represent Egypt's real honor and Egypt's Arab honor and because they represent Egypt's real face. [applause]

Our people will not listen to this As-Sadat or his ilk. Our people will be more solid and more challenging in rejecting autonomy, treason and the treaty brought about by As-Sadat.

We are facing an American-Israeli-Egyptian pact. In addition to the unity about which we have spoken, it is imperative to establish an honorable pact with the Soviet Union to answer the pact of treason. It is imperative to establish this pact so that we will be able to face this great treason.

If As-Sadat tried to use the Egyptian Army against Libya, then we will be in the battle on Libya's side against this big traitor. We are with Libya. [applause] Despite everything, we will be on Libya's side because we consider the Libyan regime a patriotic and progressive regime. It is imperative for us to protect this regime against this traitor, As-Sadat.

We must know that As-Sadat yesterday spoke on behalf of Begin and on behalf of Carter. [sentence indistinct]

I was honored yesterday by one thing: Even my little children in Cairo attack As-Sadat's agreement. [applause] If by his reference to the children As-Sadat thinks that he intimidates us or that we will not challenge and fight him with all means, he is entertaining illusions. This is because my 6 children are no better than the 80,000 Palestinians now in Cairo. Let him massacre them all and we are prepared to the confrontation until everyone's last drop of blood.

PLO'S MUHSIN INTERVIEWED ON JORDAN TIES, MILITARY ACTION

JN100928 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Apr 79 pp 1, 17 JN

[By Nabil 'Amr]

[Text] Zuhayr Muhsin, head of the PLO Military Department and member of the Palestinian-Jordanian Higher Committee, which is scheduled to hold its first meeting in Amman today, has expressed satisfaction with the Jordanian position toward the political developments resulting from the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli capitulatory agreement.

In an exclusive interview with AD-DUSTUR, Muhsin stated that Jordan's position was decisive and clear during the Arab foreign ministers conference held in Baghdad late last month. Jordan's position was also firm regarding the practical measures which began being implemented before the conclusion of the Arab foreign ministers conference. There is no need, he added, to reaffirm that coordination and understanding exist between Jordan and the other parties; that is, Syria, Iraq, and the PLO.

Muhsin said the PLO is satisfied with Jordan's forthright denunciation of the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement and its rejection of the autonomy plan conspiracy, which Israel is seeking to impose on our people inside the occupied homeland in cooperation with the United States and the As-Sadat regime.

Asked about his concept of Palestinian military action inside the occupied territories in light of the changes brought by the As-Sadat-Begin agreement, the head of the PLO Military Department said the current stage requires a new action strategy to develop the Palestinian armed struggle qualitatively and quantitatively inside and outside the occupied territories. We have started to formulate the guidelines of this strategy. The discussions which were recently held in Damascus and Baghdad dealt with this new strategy and the possibilities of cooperation and coordination between the Palestinian revolution and the other Arab forces.

On the extent of coordination among the Palestinian resistance factions, Muhsin said there is good understanding and coordination in connection with the general political situation and political action. We are now working on organizing financial and administrative matters. We expect to reach agreement on a formula that will consolidate coordination in all fields, with no exceptions.

On the situation in southern Lebanon and the possibility of Israel using this situation as a means of pressure against the confrontation states, Zuhayr Muhsin said our military position is good and is getting better. Our activities inside and outside Lebanon and the occupied territories have been increasing. It is well-known that Israel is trying to use the situation in Lebanon as a means of pressure, both in the south and the north. The Lebanese situation no longer constitutes a means of pressure against us. We are capable of reversing the situation there and using it as a means of pressure against the enemy and those colluding with him. We are keen to coordinate with the other Arab forces to the fullest extent, particularly with Syria and Iraq, on defense issues and on where the confrontation will eventually lead.

On the possibility of another visit to Jordan by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Muhsin said there is nothing specific at present. But in his capacity as head of the Jordanian-Palestinian Higher Committee, which is scheduled to hold its first meeting here on Tuesday, 'Arafat will undoubtedly participate in the work of this committee at a later stage.

'ARAFAT CRITICIZES WEST GERMAN MIDEAST POLICY

LD092100 Hamburg DPA in German 2027 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Hamburg--PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has strongly criticized the Federal Republic. In an interview on German television (ARD) this evening, 'Arafat said: "No other government in Europe gives so little support to the cause of the Palestinians and so unilaterally supports Israel." He demanded concrete measures by the Arabs and mentioned oil, in particular, as a weapon.

"I have the right to demand that the Arab states use markets and oil as a weapon against those who do not realize that we, too, want to live in freedom," said 'Arafat. "We will defend ourselves against anyone" who is counting on peace between Israel and Egypt.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES TANZANIAN DELEGATION 6 APRIL

JN070908 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar last night received a Tanzanian delegation made up of ('Abdallah ibn Misa), minister at the president's office and President Nyerere's special envoy, and Dr (Matiga), President Nyerere's adviser for national security.

The meeting was attended by brothers Khalid ash-Shaykh, PLO representative in Kampala; Fu'ad al-Bitar, PLO representative in Dar es Salaam; and Salman (al-Irfi), brother Abu 'Ammar's envoy to Tanzania and Mozambique, who had conveyed private messages to Tanzanian President Nyerere and Mozambique President Samora Machel on the situation in Uganda.

The conferees discussed the gravity of the current developments in the area and Tanzanian-Palestinian relations. The meeting lasted approximately 2 hours.

VOP NOTES FEDAYEEN OPERATIONS IN GAZA STRIP, JAFFA, ASHKELON

JN091403 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1250 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Fighters of our units operating inside the occupied terrorities, using automatic weapons, attacked a Zionist military bus while it was moving along the Dayr al-Balah Road in the occupied Gaza Strip. The bus was carrying soldiers from Sinai to Ashkelon.

The enemy radio admitted that the operation took place. The radio reported that the security forces began immediately [word indistinct], while other forces combed the Dayr al-Balah area searching for our fighters.

Another group of our fighters detonated incendiary charges in a Zionist restaurant in Jaffa. The enemy sustained heavy losses in men and material as a result. This was stated by a Palestinian military spokesman in three communiques today. The first communique says that at 1715 yesterday one of our units in the occupied homeland, using automatic weapons, attacked a Zionist bus belonging to Dan Military Company, which transports soldiers on leave in Sinai, while it was moving along the main road between Dayr al-Balah and the Al-Maghazi Camp in the Gaza Strip. Our fighters inflicted casualties among the enemy's soldiers in the bus. They were taken to the military hospital in Ashkelon when the bus driver refused to stop and give first aid to the injured before arriving in Ashkelon, because the back of the bus was hit and because of the state of panic that prevailed inside the bus as a result of our fighters' sudden attack.

The enemy authorities imposed a curfew in Dayr al-Balah. Zionist forces poured into the area after the attack, combing the area and searching scores of houses under the pretext of looking for those who carried out the operation. The security forces arrested a number of Palestinian citizens.

Yesterday evening, another group of fighters placed timed incendiary charges in a Zionist restaurant in Jaffa frequented by officers and personnel of the enemy intelligence service. At 0200 today, the charges went off. The sound of the explosion was heard in many parts of the city. Two members of the civil guard were injured, much of the restaurant's facade and walls were destroyed and the restaurants's contents and [word indistinct] were destroyed.

forces from the Zionist army, police and civil guard were rushed to the area. A large operation was mounted in search of other charges. At the same time, these forces took measures in public places and bus stops.

Yesterday afternoon, one of our fighters placed a timed explosive charge beneath a military car while it was parked in the main square of Ashkelon. The charge was discovered by a police patrol. An explosives experts was brought to defuse the charge at 1815 yesterday after the square was emptied of cars and was closed. The security forces in the town arrested many Palestinian citizens. A number of barricades were set up at the approaches to the town as a precaution against other operations.

STEADFASTNESS FRONT SUMMIT TO MEET IN DAMASCUS END OF APRIL

LD100850 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0714 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS reports today that the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, composed of five radical Arab powers hostile to the policy of President Anwar as-Sadat, are to hold a summit conference in Damascus at the end of this month. The paper, in a report from the Syrian capital, adds that Iraq is expected to attend the conference in addition to the other five members--Syria, Libya, Algeria, South Yemen and the PLO. It says that the summit is expected to discuss the results of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and its Arab and international repecussions, as well as the decision by the Arab countries to boycott Egypt politically and economically.

BAHRAIN

LEBANON'S AL-HUSS ARRIVES FOR 1-DAY VISIT 10 APR

JN100942 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0908 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 10 April--Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss arrived here today from Doha on a 1-day visit in the course of a tour of the area which has so far covered the UAE and Qatar. Dr al-Huss was met on arrival by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah and other senior Bahraini state officials.

During this visit, the Lebanese prime minister will hold talks with officials in Bahrain dealing with bilateral relations between the two countries and the means of developing them in all fields as well as the current situation in Lebanon. Following this visit, Dr al-Huss is scheduled to leave for Kuwait on a similar mission.

KUWAIT

OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN REJECTS BRZEZINSKI'S COMMENTS ON USE OF FORCE

ID091428 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 9 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Kuwait--A Kuwaiti official spokesman today rejected American statements about the possible use of force to insure the flow of oil to the United States from the Arabian Gulf. He described them as threats for local consumption inside the United States. The spokesman was commenting on yesterday's statements by the adviser to the U.S. President on national security affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who said the United States will not hesitate to use force to protect its vital interests. The spokesman told journalists that the United States was facing "a strangling energy crisis and its oil needs in the next 2 years will rise to about 21 million barrels a day," which the Arabian Gulf countries together could not produce.

The spokesman said that the United States plans to get out of this crisis by relying on building a total of 500 nuclear reactors within a few years. This will fill about 25 percent of U.S. energy needs. However, he said, there was a radiation leak in the nuclear reactor in Pennsylvania which led to the closure of 4 other reactors out of the 74 reactors presently operating in the United States.

The spokesman added that the incident also led to the emergence of an effort to reduce dependence on nuclear reactors to fill U.S. energy needs so that this source should supply no more than 4 percent of the total. The spokesman pointed out that coal provides 21 percent of U.S. energy despite the pollution it causes. He concludes by saying that the energy crisis will remain, no matter what efforts the United States makes to overcome it.

OIL MINISTER DENIES RUMORED EMBARGO ON OIL THROUGH SUEZ CANAL

ID091536 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1234 GMT 9 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Kuwait, 9 April--Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah said today that there is no question of an embargo on the passage of Kuwaiti oil exports through the Suez Canal, or through the pipeline between the city of Suez and Alexandria, known as the Sumed Pipeline.

Shaykh 'Ali was answering a question on whether Kuwait would impose an embargo on the transport of oil through the Suez Canal and the Sumed Pipeline, which was constructed with the contribution of Arab capital. He asked who had said that Kuwaiti oil would not be carried through the Suez Canal and the Sumed Pipeline, adding that this question has never been at issue.

Asked about the resolutions of the conference of the Arab foreign and economic ministers held in Baghdad last month to impose political and economic sanctions on Egypt for signing a peace treaty with Israel, the oil minister said these resolutions were clear and would be carried out.

In this respect, there are press reports that Iraq and Saudi Arabia have decided to impose an embargo on the passage of their oil through the Sumed Pipeline and the Suez Canal, and that Kuwait was seriously considering the same action.

KUWAITI, LIBERIAN LEADERS BEGIN OFFICIAL TALKS 10 APR

LD101058 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Liberian President William Tolbert called on the amir of Kuwait at his office in As-Sif Palace at 0900 this morning, where they began their official talks in the presence of the foreign ministers of the two countries.

The minister for amiri court affairs said the talks between the amir of Kuwait and President William Tolbert centered on bilateral relations and their development in various fields. They also dealt with Arab-African relations. A friendly atmosphere prevailed during the talks.

QATAR

LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER LEAVES DOHA 10 APR

NC100950 Doha QNA in Arabic 0853 GMT 10 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpts] Doha, 10 April--Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss left Doha for Manama this morning after a 2-day visit to Qatar as part of a tour of a number of Arab states.

During his visit to Doha, the Lebanese prime minister had talks with senior officials on the situation in Lebanon, the situation in the Middle East and the question of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon.

Manama Arrival

NC100952 Doha QNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 10 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpt] Manama, 10 April--Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss arrived in Manama from Doha this morning on a brief visit to Bahrain as part of his current Arab tour.

SAUDI ARABIA

PAPER CRITICIZES THREATS TO USE FORCE IN GULF AREA

JN100837 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0740 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 10 April--The Saudi paper AN-NADWAH today expresses support for the Kuwaiti stand in rejecting threats to use force in the gulf area on the pretext of protecting vital interests.

This stand, the paper says, represents the position of the entire Arab nation, which is prepared to face these threats and their repercussions with all the means in its power.

The paper affirms that the wealth of the gulf is Arab and that the gulf's oil represents life, stability, and prosperity for the countries of the area before it represents a vital interest for anyone else.

AN-NADWAH criticizes those who made these threats and who talk about alleged vital interests, saying: The repeated talk about vital interests reminds us of the law of the jungle which we thought the world had abandoned for good.

UAE

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO WITHDRAW FORCES IN LEBANON'S ADF

NC100940 Doha QNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 10 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 April--It was officially announced in Abu Dhabi today that the UAE has decided to withdraw its forces which are participating in the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon.

An official source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that the UAE has decided to withdraw its contingent, which is operating within the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon and whose task ends on 27 April.

The source added that the Lebanese Embassy in Abu Dhabi has been informed of this decision.

PAPER URGES U.S. RECOGNITION OF PLO, UN SOLUTION

JN100825 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0650 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 April--In today's editorial, AL-FAJR calls upon the United States to recognize the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians. It also calls on the United States to recognize the Palestinians' right to their homeland, not by amending UN Resolution 242 but by holding negotiations under the aegis of the United Nations with the participation of both superpowers. This, the paper says, is the correct path to follow, because the Arabs have discovered that the United States always works in the interests of Zionism. The following is the text of the editorial.

The United States is reportedly trying to persuade the Palestinians to join the negotiations to achieve a comprehensive settlement. Leading figures and informed sources have been quoted as saying that contacts will be held with the PLO for the sake of a just and lasting peace. But it must be noted that there is a complete lack of confidence in the United States, because all its actions before, during, and after Camp David have shown that it always works in the interests of Zionism. If the United States is indeed sincere, it must do the following:

1. Recognize the PLO as the legitimate representative of Palestine and the Palestinians.

2. Openly recognize the Palestinians' right to their homeland, and not through an amendment to Resolution 242.

3. Hold negotiations under the aegis of the United Nations.

4. Consider the opinion of UN Secretary General Waldheim, who has been less than enthusiastic about the recent Egyptian-Israeli agreement and who believes that the best solution is to convene a conference in which all parties will participate, including the two superpowers--the United States and Russia.

This is the correct and best course to follow. The Arabs have learned many things from the recent settlement agreement; mainly, that the United States always works in the interests of Zionism.

YEMEN--PDRY

FOREIGN MINISTER MUTI' DEPARTS FOR HORN OF AFRICA TOUR 7 APR

LD071508 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Muhammad Salih Multi', member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, left for Addis Ababa today on a visit to socialist Ethiopia within the framework of the efforts to strengthen and develop relations between the two friendly peoples.

In a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY shortly before his departure, the brother minister said that he was carrying a message from brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council.

He said that he would discuss with officials in socialist Ethiopia several issues affecting the unified struggle against imperialism and Zionism and their agents for the sake of further strengthening the unity of the freedom-loving and progressive peoples in facing the dangerous imperialist designs, which are today under way in our region following the signing of the treaty of treason and capitulation.

He noted that this treaty had a considerable influence on the course of the situation in our stretegic region, over which the imperialist forces aspired to restore and strengthen their political, economic and military hold, in a bid to strike at and destroy all the gains and achievements of our people who are aspiring to freedom, independence and social progress.

He said: Our visit also comes after the success that was achieved at the meeting of the presidents of the two parts of the Yemen along the road toward the accomplishment of the dear goal of our people--the restoration of the unity of the Yemeni peoples and land.

He hailed the role and stand of the Ethiopian people and their revolutionary leadership in backing the struggle of the Yemeni people for achieving their unity and social progress.

He said: Our visit to Ethiopia comes at a time when the Ethiopian people are celebrating the anniversary of the historic victory over the invaders and colonialists. We share the sentiments of joint struggle and the unity of destiny and goals. He expressed his confidence that the Ethiopian people, who managed to repulse the invaders and colonialists, would also stand firm against any interference in their internal affairs, and that they would preserve their gains, freedom and independence.

He said that after his visit to Ethiopia, he would be going to the Somali Democratic Republic and the Republic of Djibouti. He said these visits come within the framework of cementing and developing bilateral relations with our brothers.

We will be able to discuss the Arab situation and developments in the light of the dangerous conspiracy hatched by the enemies of our Arab nation, represented by the As-Sadat-Zionist-Imperialist plans, and the seriousness of their dimensions for our region and for the freedom, sovereignty and unity of our peoples.

He said that he is carrying messages from brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il to Presidents Mohamed Siad Barre and Hassan Gouled. He said: I look forward to successful visits and the consolidation and strengthening of the relations of brotherhood in the joint struggle against imperialism and its agents and against all the dangers threatening our peoples.

Ethiopia: Mengistu, Muti' Meeting

LD081534 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Apr 79 ID/EA

[Text] Brother Muhammad Salih Muti,' member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, yesterday met Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of the socialist republic of Ethiopia. During the meeting, the foreign minister delivered to him a letter from brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council. The letter concerned developments in the Yemeni, Arab and international situation. During the meeting, the two also discussed relations between the two friendly countries and methods of strengthening them.

Chairman Mengistu hailed the role played by our country in facing the threats posed against the region by imperialism, Zionism and their agents.

Regarding the Kuwait meeting between the two Yemeni presidents, chairman Mengistu expressed his deep satisfaction over what has been reached by the presidents of the two parts of Yemen in their meeting and expressed high appreciation of the results which would place the Yemeni people along the road of the unification of the Yemeni homeland and people.

Brother Muti' left Aden for Addis Ababa to visit the socialist republic of Ethiopia within the framework of strengthening and developing relations between the two friendly peoples.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BULGARIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA 6 APR

JN061551 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 6 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 6 April--An official delegation from the PDRY, under Communications Minister Mahmud 'Abdallah left Aden today for Sofia and Prague to prepare for the forthcoming visit of PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, scheduled around the middle of April.

In a press statement, Mr 'Abdallah said that the visit will assume great significance, for it will take place in a serious and delicate stage for the Arab liberation movement, after the signing of the treaty of betrayal by the Zionist enemy and As-Sadat with the blessings of U.S. imperialism. He expressed the hope that the PDRY prime minister's visit will contribute toward promoting relations of cooperation and friendship between Yemen on the one hand and Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia on the other.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH RECEIVES PDRY PLANNING MINISTER

JN081844 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander of in chief of the armed forces, received at his office at 1230 today brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, planning minister of the southern part of the homeland. The meeting was attended by brother Yahya Jaghman, personal representative of the president of the republic [words indistinct].

Planning Minister's Departure 9 Apr

JN091406 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, planning minister of the southern part of the homeland, left San'a' this morning following a short visit. While here, minister 'Abd al-Wali met with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and with Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani.

Yahya Jaghman, personal representative of President Salih and 'Ali Wasi ath-Thawr, minister of development, saw the minister off.

KHALIL'S STATEMENTS ON SYRIA EXPLAINED, CLARIFIED

NC092206 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 9 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 April--A responsible source made a statement to MENA today in reaction to remarks by Israeli officials on statements made by Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil. The source said that during the joint meeting of the Arab, Foreign Affairs and National Security Committees of the People's Assembly 2 days ago, the prime minister affirmed that the only positive decision adopted by the Baghdad conference was the decision to resort to a peaceful solution, which is what Egypt had done.

The source said that in answer to questions by People's Assembly members, the prime minister affirmed that what applied to Sinai in terms of complete evacuation also applies to the Golan Heights. Should Syria enter into negotiations with Israel, it has the right to reach the same results Egypt has reached, which are the evacuation of the Israeli forces from the Golan; the exercise of sovereignty; the removal of settlements; and the security arrangements both parties will agree upon, as stipulated in the Camp David agreements. However, if Israel became obdurate and refused to withdraw in accordance with the conditions of the Camp David provision, then the liberation of the occupied territory, in accordance with the UN Charter, would become a legitimate act of defense, and Egypt would stand by Syria's side in implementing the joint defense agreement.

The source added that the prime minister had previously stated before the parliamentary body of the National Democratic Party that if Israel agreed to all these conditions and Syria started the aggression, then in this case the aggression would not be considered within the joint defense agreement and would not bind Egypt to enter war alongside Syria.

ISRAELI PROTEST ON KHALIL STATEMENTS WOULD BE REFUSED

NC092220 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 9 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 April--A responsible source has denied reports stating that an Israeli protest had reached Egypt concerning statements attributed to Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil.

In a statement to MENA tonight, the source said that if such a protest were to reach us, we would refuse to receive it and would reject it because it would be based on incorrect news agency reports; consequently, we will not accept such a protest. The source explained that before such a protest was sent, a clarification should have been sought about the truth of what was actually said instead of sending protests about incorrect and inaccurate statements.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES REPORT ON PEACE TREATY

NC091537 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Apr 79 NC

[Text] The People's Assembly resumed its session today under the chairmanship of Speaker Sufi Abu Talib. [Foreign Relations Committee Chairman] Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din reviewed the report of the Foreign Relations, Arab Affairs, National Security and National Mobilization Committees on presidential decision No 153, related to approval of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, its annexes and the complementary agreement on establishing full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza, signed in Washington on 26 March.

The report dealt with the documents of the treaty, the complementary agreement, official interpretations, letters and addresses exchanged between the leaders of Egypt, the United States and Israel; with the speeches of his excellency the president to the People's Assembly on 5 April, to the U.S. Congress and a Senate committee, and to the Palestinian National Council in 1973; with Dr Mustafa's Khalil's two letters to the U.S. secretary of state, the statement he announced in reply to Mr Cyrus Vance's statement, and his speech to the People's Assembly on the evening of 5 April; and with the documents and annexes of Camp David.

In its report, the committee considered that during the various phases of negotiations and up to the signing of the treaty on 26 March, the Egyptian negotiator has been able to adhere to the basic lines of the Egyptian and Arab foreign policy, which were clearly expressed in the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences, in the nonaligned and Islamic conferences, in OAU resolutions and particularly in UN Security Council Resolutions 242 of 1967 and 338 of 1973, which were approved by the Arab states.

The report then discussed Egypt's peace overtures as seen in the first initiative, announced on 4 February 1971 by the president in the People's Assembly; in the second initiative, announced on 15 February 1971, and in which Egypt mentioned that it was ready to conclude a peace treaty with Israel if it fulfilled its commitments stipulated by UN Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967; in the third initiative, announced on 16 October 1973 by his excellency the president to the People's Assembly; and in the fourth initiative, when his excellency the president accepted the invitation to visit Jerusalem.

A statement issued on 19 February 1977 by an official Egyptian spokesman on his excellency's visit to Jerusalem said that the historic responsibility that the leader of the Arab nation must assume today made it imperative for them to work at establishing peace in the area so long as it is a just peace aimed at liberating Arab territory occupied after 1967 and at recognizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The report then reviewed the results of the Camp David conference peace talks, and the two basic documents resulting from the conference.

The report dealt with the peace treaty and indicated that it consisted of two parts: The first part was related to an Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and to normalizing relations with Egypt and Israel; the second part was related to Gaza and the West Bank.

The report said the committee believed that the Egyptian negotiator would always be ready--if asked to do so--to provide experience and efforts in the forthcoming talks to those Arab brothers who were parties to the conflict in order to achieve full implementation of all articles of UN Security Council Resolution 242.

The report reveiwed the advantages of the military annex of the peace treaty, such as achieving security for Egypt and Israel under the present conditions and considerations. For instance, it will not be possible to underestimate the importance of the size of the forces stipulated in the military annex. Furthermore, although the military conditions for our forces in the Sinai, as specified under the agreement, are different as compared to what existed before 1967, their deployment--according to the treaty--on the defense line east of the straits, will still be considered an appropriate defense line of primary value in the Sinai. Moreover, the treaty does not impose restrictions on the Egyptian side alone, but also imposes restrictions on the Israeli military side--for the first time in Israel's history.

Furthermore, our armed forces will take up their positions--and in the size defined in the agreement--on the line of the straits, the strategic defense line of the state, as soon as the provisional withdrawal phase has been completed. Finally, in accordance with the agreement, Israel will hand over, intact and equipped, all airports, military installations and roads.

In its report the committee expressed the Egyptian negotiator's insistence on refusing to promise to supply Israel with oil or accord it special or preferential treatment.

On Palestinian autonomy, the report indicated that the Egyptian negotiator had insisted on refusing to sign the first part of the treaty unless the second part was with it. The role of the Palestinian people was prominent in providing full autonomy to the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. When full autonomy is established, the Israeli military government and civilian administrations will be abolished. Moreover, representatives of Palestinians from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, as well as other Palestinians, will form the delegation that will participate in the negotiations on autonomy.

The committee has expressed its support for the stand of the Egyptian negotiator, which can be summed up in the desire that the elections should take place under international supervision; that the elected Palestinian National Council should enjoy all its prerogatives and those of full autonomy during the transition phase; that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip should include all land, towns and villages occupied by Israel since 1967 as well as East Jerusalem; and that the Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza should be considered illegal.

The report ended by summarizing the achievements of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty in seven points:

1. Full withdrawal from Sinai;

2. Removal of all the settlements in the Sinai and Israeli withdrawal from the installations;

3. Full Egyptian control of the main line of defense of the eastern borders;

4. Affirmation of the link between settlements on the Egyptian front and moves to solve the Palestinian issue;

5. Recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights;

6. Adherance to UN resolutions;

7. Stepping-up of U.S. participation and affirmation of the commitment of the United States as a full partner in achieving a comprehensive settlement.

The committee concluded its report by expressing respect and appreciation to the leader of the Egyptian people, who--by his loyalty and efforts--has been able to cross over, with our people, from the bitterness of defeat to the sweetness of victory; to achieve the biggest triumph for the Arab nation and affirm its presence and that of the bravery of the Egyptian fighter; to restore dignity to the Arab nation and to pave the way for the building of peace from a position of strength under the banner of Ramadan--October.

GHALI ON NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS AT ASSEMBLY SESSION

NC092245 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpts] At a session held this evening under Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, the People's Assembly resumed its discussion of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

People's Assembly member Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, leader of the National Progressive Unionist Party, spoke and announced his rejection of the treaty.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali then spoke. He said that it is completely untrue that the treaty between Egypt and Israel will be followed immediately by a normalization of relations because normalization will only start 9 months after the ratification date. No, the process of normalization will only start after the establishment of full autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza. [sentence as heard]

Dr Ghali said that the letter on the start of negotiations with Israel on the West Bank and Gaza is an international agreement and has the same force enjoyed by all international agreements. We must not view this agreement as a mere declaration of intent since it is based on the Camp David agreements. He said that what is being remored about Egypt's isolation is not true. The rejectionist states' attempt to transfer the battle to the African, Islamic and nonalined levels is not a new thing. We are used to such methods, and we will overcome them as we did in the past.

MUBARAK RETURNS FROM OMAN, MAKES STATEMENT

NC091556 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 9 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 April--Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak returned to Cairo this afternoon from Muscat following a 2-day visit to the Sultanate of Oman.

During the visit, Mubarak handed Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id a message from President Anwar as-Sadat on the latest developments in the Middle East.

Vice President Mubarak said that his talks with Sultan Qabus dealt with the latest developments in the Middle East, the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the forthcoming steps in the Palestinian autonomy talks. He said that Sultan Qabus showed full understanding for the Egyptian viewpoint, that the Egyptian and Oman sides had agreed on everything, and that there were no differences between them.

Vice President Mubarak explained that he had affirmed to Sultan Qabus Egypt's readiness to shoulder its responsibility under the joint Arab defense agreement. He added that he will submit a report to President as-Sadat tomorrow on the outcome of his visit to Oman and his talks with Sultan Qabus.

On the timing of his visit to Oman, the vice president said that the date of the visit had been previously decided with the aim of acquainting Sultan Qabus with the latest developments in the situation.

The vice president said that President as-Sadat will deliver an important speech to the nation on Wednesday in which he will announce some constitutional amendments to strengthen freedom and democracy in Egypt.

On the American F-5 deal with Egypt, the vice president stated that the first consignment of these planes will arrive in Egypt the second half of this year. He noted that Egypt continuously equips its armed forces with the most up-to-date weapons to defend its security.

Vice President Mubarak was met at the airport by Director of the Presidential Office Hasan Kamil; Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il; Tourism Minister Dr Mahmud 'Abd al-Hafiz; Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Sulayman Mutawalli; Governor of Cairo Sa'd Ma'mun; Chief of Staff Major Gen Ahmad Badawi; Cairo Airport Director Major Gen Yusuf al-Ansari; and Omani Ambassador in Cairo Badr Sa'id al Bu-sa'id.

OPPOSITION PARTY MEMBER RESIGNS, JOINS NDP

NC091310 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 9 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Banha, 9 April--Najib 'Abd al-Fattah Yusuf, member of the Constitutent Committee of the National Unionist Progressive Rally Party in Kafr Shukr in Al-Qalyubiyah, has resigned from the party due to the party's ambiguous, incomprehensible and unconvincing activities. Najib 'Abd al-Fattah declared his absolute support for President as-Sadat's untiring efforts to achieve peace and avoid the calamaties of war and destruction. Najib has applied to 'Ali Salam, secretary general of the National Democratic Party in Al-Qalyubiyah, to join the party.

LEBANESE AMBASSADOR AL-'ABDALLAH TO LEAVE CAIRO

NC071202 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1135 GMT 7 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 April--The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, has received Lebanon's ambassador in Cairo, Husayn al-'Abdallah.

Husayn al-'Abdallah stated that he will leave Cairo during the next few days and that the Lebanese charge d'affaires in Cairo, Mr Nicola (Jabbur), will be acting for him.

PNUG MEMBERS INTERROGATED FOR OPPOSING TREATY

JN071345 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1123 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 7 April--All 21 members of the Secretariat of the Egyptian Progressive National Unionist Grouping Party [PNUG] are being interrogated for signing a statement denouncing the capitulatory As-Sadat-Zionist treaty. The PNUG Secretariat includes Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, PNUG secretary general.

This was reported by press sources in Beirut today. These sources said that thousands of Egyptian strugglers who are members of the party had signed the above statement in solidarity with the PNUG Secretariat.

AL-AHRAM ON RELATIONS WITH ARAB STATES

NC080820 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0728 GMT 8 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 April--AL-AHRAM today reports that Egypt will deal with the question of diplomatic relations with the Arab states on a reciprocal basis.

The paper says that Egypt will reciprocate with those states which withdraw their ambassadors from Cairo and those states which only recall their ambassadors for consultations.

AL-AHRAM says that Cairo will maintain its diplomatic missions in the Arab states to look after the Egyptians' interests there.

MILITARY TALKS WITH U.S. OPEN IN CAIRO

NC091815 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 April--Egypt and the United States opened talks today aimed at strengthening bilateral military cooperation. The Egyptian side was led by armed forces Chief of Staff Major Gen Ahmad Badawi, and the U.S. side by Assistant Defense Secretary David McGiffert.

A responsible Egyptian military source has stated that the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere, dealt with Egypt's military demands and requirements for all branches of the armed forces.

This evening, Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali will give a dinner at the Shooting Club in the pyramids in honor of the visiting U.S. delegation.

The U.S. assistant defense secretary will visit the naval forces in Alexandria tomorrow morning.

McGiffert in Alexandria

NC101037 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0950 GMT 10 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 10 April--U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary David McGiffert arrived in Alexandria this morning. He was received at Alexandria's An-Nuzhah Airport by Naval Forces Commander Maj Gen Muhammad 'Ali Muhammad, the commander of the northern military area, and a number of high-ranking military commanders. The U.S. assistant defense secretary arrived in Cairo yesterday at the head of a delegation of military advisers on a 2-day visit to Egypt.

3D FIELD ARMY STAGES MILITARY MANEUVER

NC091700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1612 GMT 9 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 April--The 3d Field Army forces have carried out a large maneuver in which all types of live ammunition were used. Armored, mechanized infantry and artillery formations took part in the maneuver, as well as air defense, air force and airborne commando units.

The maneuver was watched by Chief of Staff Major Gen Ahmad Badawi; Zairian Chief of Staff Major Gen (Botiti Ian Kanga), who is currently visiting Egypt; a delegation of high-ranking Sudanese officers; assistant defense minister and director of the training department Major Gen 'Abd al-Ghaffar Hijazi; and several high-ranking officers.

IRAQIS TRY TO SMUGGLE ECONOMIC UNITY COUNCIL DOCUMENTS

NC071750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1712 GMT 7 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 April--An attempt by Iraqi employees of the Arab Economic Unity Council to smuggle out council documents, on the instructions of council Secretary General Fakhri Qadduri (Iraqi), who had been deported by the Egyptian Government for subversive activity against Egypt, has been foiled.

In Sunday's issue, OCTOBER magazine says that the Egyptian employees of the Arab Economic Unity Council discovered the smuggling attempt. They stopped it and returned the documents to their places.

The magazine says that it has been decided to reinforce the guard on the council building in Cairo to prevent repetition of the attempt. OCTOBER notes that the director of legal affairs in the council (Iraqi) asked to read the documents. He then put them in six large suitcases and tried to smuggle them out through the Iraqi employees.

The magazine says that Fakhri Qadduri sent his instructions to the Iraqi employees in the council through an Iraqi employee in the Arab League who is a secretary to 'Abd al-Muhsin Zalzalah (also an Iraqi), the assistant Arab League secretary general for economic affairs.

EGYPT AIR TO RESUME FLIGHTS TO BAGHDAD, AMMAN

NC100930 Doha QNA in Arabic 0847 GMT 10 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 April--Egypt has decided to resume Egypt Air flights to Baghdad and Amman as of Saturday, 14 April. The flights were suspended during the past 2 weeks.

Egypt Air chief Maj Gen Yahya al-'Aydarus announced this in a statement published by AL-AHRAM today. He said that the decision was made on the basis of the principle of granting reciprocal treatment to the planes of these states.

It is worth noting that Egypt Air flights to Damascus are suspended at present.

GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATING WITH FRG ON LOAN EXEMPTION

NC072021 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 April--Minister of State for Economic Cooperation Jamal an-Nazir has stated that Egypt is currently negotiating with the FRG on exempting Egypt from repaying the loans it has received from the FRG. These loans are to be repaid in installments over 40 years.

In a statement to be published by Monday's edition of ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine, Jamal an-Nazir said that the number of friendly states which extend aid to Egypt is increasing as a result of their faith in the important role which Egypt is playing in the Middle East. He added that loans from these states are mostly long-term, with low interest. Some of these states even exempt Egypt from repaying the major part of these loans and offer them as a grant.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

NC081207 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 April--An industrial cooperation agreement was signed today between the Egyptian company for railroad equipment production and the Romanian Mecanoexport Company for rail freight cars production. Under the agreement freight cars worth 1.5 million pounds will be produced for Sudan.

The agreement was signed for Egypt by Engineer Tawakkul al-Maghribi, chairman of the company, and for Romania by the chairman of the Mecanoexport Company in the presence of Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of machine building industry; Deputy Chairman of the General Organization for Industrialization Engineer Ibrahim Sharkas; and Engineer 'Adil Jazzarin, chairman of the An-Nasr car industry.

The Romanian minister this morning visited the An-Nasr car industry where he discussed the company's officials plans for increased industrial cooperation in producing 1,000 agricultural tractors in cooperation with some Romania companies.

QATARI OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN EGYPT ON VISIT

NC091401 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1337 GMT 9 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 April--Muhammad Nasir al-Ka'bi, member of the Qatari Consultative Council, and 'Abdallah Nasir 'Atiyah, the Qatari Government representative at the Shell Oil Company, arrived in Cairo today from Doha on private visit lasting several days.

AFP REPORTS SECRET NEGOTIATIONS WITH KURDS

NC091117 Paris AFP in English 1106 GMT 9 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, April 9 (AFP)--The Iraqi Government and the Iraqi Kurdish leaders have been involved in secret negotiations for a ceasefire and real autonomy for Iraqi Kurdistan, informed sources said in the Iranian capital today.

The negotiations, between representatives of Iraqi Revolution Command Vice President Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti and the Kurdish Democratic Party, took place about 10 days ago in the Sidakan region of Iraqi Kurdistan. The party's provisional leadership "is studying the Iraqi proposition," the sources said.

After years of fighting an autonomy agreement was reached in 1975 in Algiers, but provisional leaders claimed it was never implemented and the Kurds have continued to press their demands.

USSR'S SEMEN SKACHKOV ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN071935 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1920 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 April--Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and head of the Soviet side to the Soviet-Iraqi standing committee for economic and technical cooperations, arrived here today on a visit of several days to Iraq.

Skachkov expressed his pleasure at visiting Iraq. In a statement to INA, he said that the committee, which will begin its meetings in Baghdad tomorrow, will discuss ways to boost economic and trade cooperation in the service of the developed relations between the two friendly countries.

Minutes Signed

JN091412 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 April--Iraq and the Soviet Union signed the minutes of the meetings of the ninth session of the Iraqi-Soviet joint standing committee on economic and technical cooperation here today. The minutes were signed for Iraq by Ghanim 'Abd al-Jalil, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and head of the Iraqi side to the committee, and for the Soviet Union by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and head of the Soviet side to the committee. The minutes provide for bilateral cooperation in the fields of transport, irrigation and construction industries projects.

The RCC member expressed his satisfaction with the development of Iraqi-USSR relations and with the outcome of the committee's meetings. Skachkov expressed his pleasure at the meetings' outcome and asserted the Soviet leadership's concern for developing relations with Iraq.

Meeting With Ramadan

JN091515 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 April--Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and minister of public works and housing, has stated that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union are based on strong principled foundations, as they focus on the principle of complete respect for national sovereignty.

During his noon talks today with Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and head of the Soviet side to the joint Iraqi-Soviet Committee, Ramadan said that the developing relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union are a normal thing. The two countries are in agreement on acting in the basic interests of the two friendly countries and peoples.

Ramadan and Skachkov reviewed their relations in general and the great progress made by the joint Iraqi-Soviet committee. They discussed the USSR's abilities and the great strides the USSR has made in manufacturing machines, equipment and technical material for construction. They also discussed the extent of the possibilities for Soviet aid to Iraqi socialist sectors, to facilitate development and expansion in the field of construction.

It was agreed to draft a formula linked to a timetable by which the responsible quarters in the Iraqi housing and construction sector can quickly acquaint themselves with the Soviet Union's great achievements in this field.

Skachkov expressed his satisfaction with the great qualitative development achieved in Iraqi-Soviet relations in all fields. He expressed satisfaction with the constant efforts for cooperation demonstrated in the works of the joint Iraqi-Soviet committee, currently meeting in Baghdad. He also expressed his country's readiness for an exchange of expertise between the two countries to strengthen and maintain relations in the joint interests of the two friendly countries.

Meeting With Irrigation Minister

JN091725 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 April--Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah met here today with Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and head of the Soviet side to the joint standing Iraqi-Soviet committee on economic and technical cooperation. During the meeting the Iraqi minister and the Soviet delegation discussed topics pertaining to the implementation of irrigation projects in Iraq and the need for quick delivery of machines and equipment necessary to these projects. They also discussed cooperation in increasing local expertise.

CUBAN PARTY, TRADE UNION OFFICIAL PAYS VISIT

JN070916 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0835 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 April--Roberto Veiga, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and secretary general of the Central Union of Cuban Workers, arrived in Baghdad today on a 3-day visit to Iraq.

Veiga expressed his pleasure at the visit. He said: We will discuss with officials of the Iraqi General Federation of Trade Unions ways to strengthen relations between the workers of the two friendly countries and to exchange expertise.

The Cuban official said that the Cuban working class condemns the imperialist plot planned by the United States which led to As-Sadat's signing of the capitulationist treaty with the Zionist enemy.

Veiga's Departure

JN100828 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 10 April--Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Union of Cuban Workers [CTC] and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, left Baghdad this morning at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq. Veiga said his discussions with officials of the Iraqi Federation of Trade Unions focused on ways to strengthen union and labor relations between the two organizations.

The visit of the Cuban delegation resulted in a cooperation protocol between the two labor organizations covering exchanges of expertise and delegations.

PRESIDENT AL-BAKR RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA

JN071408 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 7 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 7 April--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr returned here this afternoon following a 5-day visit to Saudi Arabia during which he performed a pilgrimage. Before leaving the Saudi capital, President al-Bakr met with Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

ATH-THAWRAH DENIES MISTREATMENT OF EGYPTIAN WORKERS

JN081059 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 8 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 April--ATH-THAWRAH asserts that Iraq, which believes in the unity of the Arab destiny, is anxious to distinguish between As-Sadat the traitor and the Arab people of Egypt.

In an editorial today, the paper says Iraq had warned against any mistaken policy to harm Egyptian brothers "who work in Arab countries." The paper says this principled stand has been translated into official directives and statements by the leadership "to accord the Egyptian brothers the best treatment...because As-Sadat does not represent the Egyptian people." The paper says the Egyptian Arab people are part of the Arab nation, that the history of Egypt is part of the history of the Arab nation, and that the Egyptian people do not support As-Sadat in deed or in spirit.

ATH-THAWRAH, the organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, warns that As-Sadat's information media "are trying to spread lies...and are persisting in their policy to deceive and mislead," so as to make the Arab masses in Egypt believe that Egyptians working in Iraq in particular, and in the Arab countries in general, are being harmed. The paper says that these "mean and poor tactics will not fool the Arab masses of Egypt." ATH-THAWRAH says thousands of Egyptian brothers working alongside their brothers in Iraq sense "the depth of the love and respect which their brothers in Iraq on all levels hold toward them."

The paper says that Iraq affirms this stand out of firm belief and unshakable conviction. Iraq's doors are always open to its Egyptian brothers so they can participate in the building of the new society led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its brave revolution in Iraq. This stems from a pan-Arab perspective and a unionist view which places Iraq's experience as a source of enlightment for all the masses in the great Arab homeland.

ATH-THAWRAH stresses that the Ba'th revolution in Iraq belongs to the Arab masses and that any victory or progress it achieves is a victory and progress for the revolutionary mass movement along the road of achieving greater goals, confronting the challenges of destiny, and liberating the Arab man and Arab lands.

ATTEMPT TO SABOTAGE HUSAYN'S PLANE REPORTED

NC101155 Paris AFP in English 1020 GMT 10 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, Apr. 1 (AFP)--An attempt was made recently to sabotage King Husayn of Jordan's personal aircraft, the Lebanese ARAB WORLD (AW) publication reported today.

ARAB WORLD said the king's pilot, crew and aircraft mechanics were currently under investigation.

PLO DELEGATION ARRIVES IN AMMAN 9 APRIL

JN100948 Amman JNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpt] Amman, 10 April--The members of the Palestinian delegation to the Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Higher Committee arrived in Amman last night.

The delegation is headed by Hamid Abu Sittah, head of the PLO department in charge of the occupied homeland affairs. The delegation includes Zuhayr Muhsin, head of the PLO Military Department; Mahmud 'Abbas, Fatah Central Committee member; and Brig Gen 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, director general of the PLO Political Department.

AMMAN RADIO COMMENTS ON KHALIL'S 8 APRIL STATEMENT

JN091716 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 April 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Yesterday Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil urged the Arab countries to use the oil weapon against the West in order to regain the occupied Arab territory from Israel. The Egyptian prime minister said that the Arab countries must refuse to invest their oil funds in the West and must make use of their control over oil supplies as a means of exerting pressure to regain the legitimate Palestinian and Arab rights.

The question that poses itself is this: Why does the Egyptian prime minister, now that the separate treaty has been signed, ask the Arabs to exert pressure on the West, so that it will in turn exert pressure on Israel to achieve Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory? If the Egyptian prime minister believes in the use of this political option, why didn't Egypt remain within the Arab group so that the Arab pressure would have been stronger and more useful? Does the Egyptian prime minister want to tell us that Egypt's choice was different from that of the Arabs and that what applies to Egypt does not apply to the Arab world? Or does the Egyptian prime minister want to tell us that whether Egypt remained with the Arabs or outside them, the effect of this pressure would not change? If this is true, the Egyptian prime minister has indirectly admitted that Egypt sought a unilateral solution and that, due to its concern about the Arab cause, Egypt is trying to guide the Arab homeland as to which path to choose and how to behave.

Dr Mustafa Khalil's call is a clear indication of the false pretext given to justify the separate solution: that it constitutes the first step toward a comprehensive solution to the conflict.

Dr Khalil's statement to the Egyptian People's Assembly committees should have been made before the separate treaty was signed so that it would have been seriously considered. This statement should not have been made too late, thus embroiling Dr Khalil in the dilemma of explaining President as-Sadat's agreement to concede Egyptian oil to Israel and his own call to the Arabs to use oil as a weapon to exert pressure on the West. The oil weapon would supposedly exert pressure on Israel to achieve the required peace in the area.

Doesn't the Egyptian prime minister believe that his country has willingly chosen to abandon the role of guide and adviser by choosing a separate peace at the expense of the land and rights, on the regaining of which he is now advising us?

If what Mustafa Khalil is saying is true, why didn't Egypt adopt this attitude before signing the separate treaty? Or is it that what is permissible to Egypt is not permissible to the Arabs and vice versa?

AD-DUSTUR ON EGYPT'S RESPONSE TO ARAB LEAGUE TRANSFER

JN080903 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 8 Apr 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] AD-DUSTUR writes: The Egyptian regime is mistaken if it believes that the freezing of Arab League funds in Egyptian banks and the prevention by force of the transfer of league documents from Cairo will enable it to compel the Arab to submit or end the life of the Arab League.

The justification put forward by the Egyptian regime for taking these two measures--the preservation of Arab solidarity--is truly strange, because it is this regime which broke ranks with the Arabs, opted for a separate peace with the enemy at the expense of the Arabs, and violated the league's charter. Its resorting to the argument of solidarity is an irony contrary to all logic. The Egyptian authorities justify the freezing of the Arab League's funds and confiscation of its documents on the grounds that the Baghdad resolutions are not legal. This is distortion and falsification. What is even more strange in this age is that the Egyptian regime considers a separate peace with the enemy to be legal, considers the hoisting of the Israeli flag in Cairo to be legal, and considers the receiving of Begin in the Egyptian capital to be legal. But it considers the decision of 19 Arab states to transfer the Arab League headquarters from Egypt to be illegal.

No one doubts that the peculiar behavior of the Egyptian authorities toward the league's funds and documents is proof of the "nervous mood" resulting from their realization that they are isolated from the Arabs. This isolation is of their making and a result of their desertion from the Arab ranks. Needless to say, this unwise and emotional action will not prevent the Arab League from continuing without the Egyptian regime. It will also not prevent the league's transfer to its temporary headquarters in Tunis. It only harms the Egyptian regime itself, and diminishes confidence in its respect for international customs and agreements.

In conclusion AD-DUSTUR writes: Under the pretext of "sovereignty" As-Sadat has chosen the road he wanted for Egypt. It is a pretext designed to be misleading. But even if we should accept the Egyptian president's pretext, he has no right whatsoever to interfere in the sovereignty of others, or to impose his sovereignty on the Arab League.

BUTRUS, AMBASSADOR DEAN MAKE STATEMENTS ON UNIFIL, SOUTH

NC091924 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpts] In addition to the local and Arab contacts in preparation for reestablishing the state's authority in the south through the entry of the army, there have also been international contacts. Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus today met with the ambassadors of Senegal, Norway and the Netherlands, and with the Nigerian charge d'affaire--the four states that have forces operating under UNIFIL in the south--as well as with U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean.

The discussions dealt with the army's entry into the south and deployment in the UNIFIL areas. The representatives of the states contributing to UNIFIL said that they would report to their governments and that these governments would undoubtedly support the Lebanese position at the international level in this respect.

The U.S. ambassador was asked after the meeting if he discussed the question of sending the army to the south with Minister Butrus. He answered that they talked about area affairs, including the south, that they exchanged views, and that he would report to his government on this meeting. He was asked for his opinion on last week's attack on the U.S. Embassy.

He said: As you have noticed, this matter was considered insignificant. We were very pleased that there were no casualties. We have been reassured by the positive attitude of all the sides that contacted me after the attack condemning it and expressing regret. This did not come from just one side, but from all parties. I believe that the attack was an irresponsible act by some undisciplined elements. We are pleased that this incident has brought no harm to Lebanon and that, on the contrary, the atmosphere is improving.

He was asked if he had discovered who was behind the attack. He replied: I have not heard anybody claiming responsibility for the aggression, but we must interpret the issue in such a way as not to harm the good atmosphere. This is why we have turned the page and look more to the future than the past. The U.S. ambassador added: I will give you this piece of good news. Last Saturday afternoon, U.S. military equipment was unloaded at Beirut port from a U.S. cargo ship flying the U.S. flag. This is very important because it means that the U.S. sea route to Beirut has been restored, an important future sign.

Asked if more U.S. military equipment would arrive soon, he said that some equipment had arrived and that they expected a mission to arrive this week to sign contracts for arms deliveries to the national army in the near future.

Talking about the meetings at the Butrus Palace today, Foreign Minister Butrus said: [begin recording]

After Urquhart's visit to Lebanon, the Army Command, in agreement and coordination with the UN security forces, drew up a phased program for the implementation of the latest UN Security Council resolution on the south. This program was submitted to the UN secretary general, who told us recently that they approve of it. Naturally, and as a result of this approval, diplomatic moves had to follow to insure the successful implementation of this program. What I have done today is within the context of this activity.

I summoned the ambassadors of the states that have forces operating under UN security forces to discuss with them the best means of insuring the successful implementation of the first phase of the joint plan.

[Question by unidentified reporter] On the question of sending the army [to the south], it has been said that this would take place before 1 April. Have you given a specific date to the ambassadors with whom you met today?

[Butrus] I am not sure exactly when the army will be dispatched. Even if I knew I would not have told the ambassadors because I believe the date should be given to the UN Secretariat in its capacity as the international military authority, or, rather, the representative of the international military authority directly concerned with these matters. I believe that the date of the entry and movement of the army is a matter that concerns the command, not me.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, a question on the UAE contingent. Has the Lebanese Embassy in Abu Dhabi informed you of when the contingent will be withdrawn from the Arab Deterrent Forces?

[Butrus] The Lebanese Embassy in Abu Dhabi informed me about 1 week ago that it was officially notified by the UAE Government that the UAE does not wish to renew the term of its contingent operating under the Arab Deterrent Forces, and that, accordingly, the contingent will withdraw when the last extension expires--on 26 or 27 April. [end recording]

JOINT FORCES THWART ISRAELI LANDING IN SOUTHERN LEBANON

JN100701 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] At 2200 last night, the joint forces intercepted several Zionist gunboats and thwarted a landing operation by the enemy forces south of Ar-Rashidiyah area. The 30-minute battle resulted in the destruction and the burning of a Zionist gunboat. Our losses were one slightly wounded civilian and some damaged crops.

KHADDAM ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

JN092026 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Text] At 1800 today, the People's Assembly held a session under People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud Hadid devoted to hearing a statement by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on the recent developments resulting from the signing of the treaty of capitulation between the Egyptian regime and the Israeli enemy. The session was attended by several ministers.

After opening the extraordinary session, the People's Assembly speaker invited the deputy prime minister and foreign minister to deliver his statement.

At the beginning of his statement, Mr Khaddam pointed out that the review of the situation will be conducted through a legal and political debate and not through emotionalism and reaction, so that we can all realize the efforts required from us in both present and future domains.

Mr Khaddam said that the treaty, which came in implementation of a U.S.-Zionist scheme in the area, has led to the formation of a new alliance in the area that aims at imposing U.S. hegemony and using Egypt as a tool to carry out its designs. In his speeches, As-Sadat has openly admitted this role. Furthermore, the formation of this alliance constitutes a grave danger to the Arab nation and its interests. The treaty aimed at liquidating the Palestinian issue because the continued existence of the Palestinian file will keep the tension alive in the area, whereas closing this file will accomplish a goal on the road to bringing about the treaty's objectives in building the state of greater Israel.

Mr Khaddam then reviewed the Camp David agreements, the peace treaty and the exchanged letters and speeches. He pointed out that the signed treaty is a step toward Zionist hegemony and establishes normal political relations between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy in all fields.

Moreover, the treaty contradicts UN resolutions and principles in both form and content. It is an occupation of Egypt, ending its sovereignty and independence and placing it under Zionist hegemony and the U.S. umbrella for numerous reasons.

Mr Khaddam added that the treaty has cut Egypt off from the Arab nation and has placed it in one trench with the enemy, in the service of the enemy's interests. It contributes to breaking the international isolation imposed upon Israel.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister then spoke about Syria's policy on the conflict with the enemy regarding certain Arab issues. He also spoke about the action required from Syria to continue to strengthen our intrinsic Arab power for confronting the new situation and to seek to create new circumstances and elements that might bolster our stand in our historic conflict with the enemy.

Concluding his statement, Mr Khaddam said: The road is long, hard and difficult. However, we have no choice but to take this course, because the choice now lies between committing suicide under the feet of the enemy or continuing to defeat the enemy.

The session is still in progress.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH KHADDAM 8 APRIL

JN090758 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, met in Damascus yesterday evening with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

The meeting was attended by brother Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, and brother 'Abd al-Muhsin abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee and its official spokesman.

Our correspondent has learned that the conferees discussed strengthening Palestinian-Syrian relations and ways to confront the capitulatory settlement the traitorous As-Sadat signed with terrorist Menahem Begin.

The two sides also discussed the measures which should be adopted on the Arab and international level to confront the escalating Zionist-imperialist onslaught against the area.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES CYPRUS PARTY LEADER 8 APR

JN081355 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Apr 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received today Dr Vassos Lyssarides, chairman of the Cypriot EDEK Party, who delivered a letter from Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou.

During the meeting, a review was conducted of the situation in the region. Dr Lyssarides explained the Cyprus situation and the U.S. plot aimed at bringing Cyprus into the Camp David operation. The Camp David scheme aims at insuring U.S. hegemony over the Middle East area and achieving a U.S. presence on Cyprus as part of this hegemony. He said that the Cypriot people are among those who oppose the Camp David plot which led to the treaty of capitulation between As-Sadat and Israel under U.S. supervision.

President Hafiz al-Asad explained the situation in the region and the Arab stand concerning the U.S. strategy which aims at imposing U.S. hegemony by relying on its alliance with the As-Sadat regime and Israel. The president said that As-Sadat has sold himself and Arab rights and thus has removed himself from the Arab nation.

The president added: The Arab stand at the Baghdad conference shocked As-Sadat and his U.S. imperialist allies who expected the Arabs to disintegrate, exhibit despair and finally surrender. What happened was that the Arab states affirmed their resistance to the line of capitulation.

The talks also dealt with cooperation between the Ba'th Party and EDEK.

INFORMATION MINISTER TERMS PEACE TREATY 'A WARNING OF WAR'

JN091805 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut--Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad has underlined the stand of the Syrian leadership, party and people against As-Sadat's treachery and treason. He said: In its steadfast and cohesive stand, under the leadership of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, Syria epitomizes a living conscience and a cutting sword to the Arabs today, because it derives its strength from its nation and has faith in this nation.

Syria is fully confident that our Arab people in Egypt, supported by their Arab nation, will end the treason and finish off the traitor for his crimes against Egypt and the Arab nation.

This came in an interview by the information minister to the MONDAY MORNING magazine correspondent. The minister said: The resolutions of the Baghdad Arab foreign and economy ministers' conference constitute a victory for free Arab will in confronting U.S. and Zionist machinations. Syria will cooperate with all the Arab brothers who have adhered to the Baghdad resolutions and with whom it shares the responsibility of continuing serious action to implement these resolutions and topple As-Sadat and the treaty of treason and capitulation, the treaty of humiliation and dishonor.

The minister added: The resolutions reached in Baghdad are satisfactory and convincing. Their implementation which has actually been started by all the Arab countries, constitutes a guarantee fencing off the Arab homeland from Israeli infiltration, which has been accomplished in Egypt, and places Arab potentials on the right track in confronting the conspiratorial treaty. The Baghdad resolutions were also an expression of the high sense of responsibility of all the Arab countries. In Syria's opinion, the outcome was a victory for the entire Arab nation and not a triumph for one Arab party and a failure for another.

Everyone contributed to bringing these resolutions to fruition and to implementing them responsibly. Thus, they are a triumph for all the Arabs against treason, the conspiracy and the spiteful U.S. plot against the Arabs and Arabism.

Answering a question about the coming stage, the minister said that the treasonous treaty signed by As-Sadat is tantamount to a hostile military alliance against the Arab nation that might push the area to the brink of an explosion. This treaty makes it incumbent upon the Arabs to pool their resources in order to confront this aggression and its repercussions.

The treasonous treaty was a warning of war and not a peace initiative. We in Syria will not bargain over our rights and will not relinquish a single inch of the occupied Arab land, no matter what the sacrifices, even if we have to wage 100 new wars. Land and dignity are not subject to bargaining or concessions.

Answering another question, the minister said: By its actions, the U.S. administration has acted against the Arab nation's present and future without taking into consideration the Arab people's rights or even the U.S. people's strategic interests, which require the establishment of good relations with the Arabs. The U.S. administration executed a plan aimed at weakening the Arabs and strengthening their enemy. In our opinion, this is an attitude hostile to our people's interests. The Arab people are justified in using all possible means to safeguard Arab interests and rights.

Answering a question on the domestic situation in Egypt, Mr Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad said: Arab Egypt is our Egypt and the Egyptian people are part of the Arab nation. We will not spare any effort that will help to topple As-Sadat and put an end to his treason. We still back and support the Egyptian people's struggle against the regime of suppression and against the humiliation and dishonor that As-Sadat is imposing on our people in Egypt. Our care and concern for our people in Egypt is manifested by the escalation of our struggle against the treasonous regime and by our aid to this people to permit them to get rid of traitor As-Sadat and his treacherous regime.

Regarding Syrian-Palestinian relations, the minister said that Syria and the PLO are in one militant trench and that their relations are strategic and excellent. We work together in the Arab nation's interests.

Answering another question on the Soviet Union's stand, the minister praised this stand and confirmed the agreement in views with the Soviet Union and with all peace-loving forces in the world, so as to expose the aggressive nature of the new alliance epitomized in the U.S.-Zionist-As-Sadat treaty.

The minister added that Syria seeks to further consolidate its relations with the nonalined movement and the Islamic and African states in order to regain the usurped rights. The minister said that in their future relations with foreign countries, the Arab states will consider these countries' stands on the current situation, particularly As-Sadat's treason and Israel's continued aggression against the Arab nation.

DAMASCAS DAILY COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENTS

JN100809 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline: "What Is Going on Between Mustafa Khalil and Dayan," TISHRIN writes: Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil has tried to mislead the Egyptian people and the People's Assembly deputies by claiming that the As-Sadat regime is committed to its pan-Arab responsibilities and to the collective defense pact with Syria. Khalil even claimed that Egypt would consider any attempt by Syria to regain the Golan by force as a defensive war which would justify Egypt's intervention in accordance with the collective defense pact.

Earlier, Mustafa Khalil said the treaty with Israel would lead to a full Israeli withdrawal, the restoration of Jerusalem, and the regaining of the Palestinian rights to determine their future. But Khalil's claim never materialized, just as his previous claims never did vis-a-vis Begin's well-known "no's" when he said: There will be no withdrawal to the pre-1967 June lines, no return of Jerusalem to the Arabs, and no Palestinian state. Dayan at that time confronted Begin, pointing out that such statements were incompatible with the letter and spirit of the capitulatory treaty and the Camp David agreements.

PAPERS COMMENT ON AS-SADAT'S ACTIONS AGAINST ARAB LEAGUE

JN091650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] In its "Behind the News" column under the headline: "Carter Will Not Save As-Sadat," TISHRIN says that As-Sadat, using his armed forces, is trying to seize control of the Arab League. After occupying the Arab League buildings and confiscating its assets, As-Sadat's colleagues are seeking to justify these acts, which are contrary to the Arab countries' will, in the same manner by which they have sought to justify As-Sadat's right to negotiate with Israel and to speak for Palestinians and the Arabs.

Mustafa Khalil has emerged from isolation and oblivion to serve as a cheap facade for As-Sadat's treason. He has announced that Egypt will not agree to the transfer of the Arab League headquarters from Egypt nor will it withdraw from the league, as if the other Arab countries are departments in the Al-Qubbah Palace or depend upon Mustafa Khalil's opinion, or as if the Arab League is a branch of the Egyptian information service with Egypt holding the right to decide upon its transfer.

The Arab countries not only intend to transfer the Arab League headquarters from Cairo--as an expression of their rejection of the capitulation agreement--they also plan to use all their means to foil the conspiracy and to wipe out such treason at its roots. Neither As-Sadat nor President Carter--who ordered his ambassadors in certain Arab countries to inform their host governments that the latest Arab positions toward Egypt do not serve Arab interests and are hampering U.S. policy--could influence the Arab nation's policy and its determination to foil the conspiratorial treaty. The Arab countries will not allow President Carter to determine what is in their best interests. If As-Sadat has empowered President Carter to act in his name, the Arab countries that met in Baghdad in the summit and the Arab foreign and economic ministers conferences are determined to keep the Arab decision and Arab will independent and free of influence. This renders the differences between the two fronts in the area very clear. All of the Arabs stand on one side while their enemies, the United States, Israel and As-Sadat stand on the other. Though As-Sadat may have taken possession of the Arab League building and its records, the spirit of Arab solidarity and Arab will are present in any place where the Arabs who reject capitulation choose to meet.

In the same column, under the headlines: "The As-Sadat Regime Speaks About Arab Solidarity" TISHRIN says it is obvious from the As-Sadat regime's various actions that there is a clear and real contradiction between this regime's actions and the official or semi-official statements made by this regime and being publicized by its authorized information media. MENA recently quoted a responsible source of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry as saying that the As-Sadat regime has decided to recall its ambassadors to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Tunisia, and Morocco as a result of statements by these countries' officials that do not comply with the requisites of Arab solidarity. The statement by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry's official spokesman confirms that the Egyptian regime blames these seven Arab countries for not adhering to the requisites of Arab solidarity and regards Egypt as the only party that remains committed to this solidarity--since these seven countries have joined the other Arab countries that decided at the Arab foreign ministers conference in Baghdad to sever relations with the As-Sadat regime, in response to his unilateral signing of the treasonous treaty with the Zionist enemy.

After reviewing the actions and statements of the As-Sadat regime, the paper says our Arab masses are fully aware that the aim of Arab solidarity is to confront the Zionist aggression and more specifically, to achieve the Arab right to liberate the occupied territories and to recover the Palestinian people's inalienable rights on their national soil. Nothing that As-Sadat has done is in any way related to these objectives. On the contrary, he has obstructed our march toward solidarity by first capitulating to U.S. imperialism, then submitting to the Zionists aggressors' expansionist greed, and finally by openly betraying the Arab cause when he signed the Camp David agreements, thus ending his dispute with the Zionist enemy, who still occupies Palestinian and Arab soil and continues to disperse the Palestinian people.

Thus the As-Sadat regime is practicing a kind of double standard in order to justify its political actions. As far as pan-Arab understanding goes, this duality is one of the many facets of the treason to the Arab nation's principles and ideals, foremost of which are confronting the aggression and not capitulating and betraying the Arab cause.

In the "With Events" column under the headline: "Rupture of Relations and Not Boycott," AL-BA'TH says that when As-Sadat made his first step toward occupied Jerusalem he was well aware that he was conceding to the first U.S.-Israeli belief, namely that the settlement would have been nullified had all the Arabs attended. By succumbing to this perspective, As-Sadat departed from Arab unanimity for good. He believed that the Arabs would follow him in accordance with the explanations provided by former U.S. State Department Secretary Henry Kissinger, when he told As-Sadat about the policy of incrementism. Then Brzezinski came with the three circles scheme [as heard]. The circles, just as the incrementism before them, complete the comprehensive settlement project on the one hand but in return the theory imposes the fragmentation of the Arab stand. In any case, As-Sadat's Egypt is withdrawn from the Arab framework. Set against this loss was the compensation of the illusory future gain. However, the explusion of the As-Sadat regime from the Arab League and the tightening of the boycott imposed on him has tipped the profit-loss balance in favor of loss. If he submits to the continued boycott, then his troubles will surpass those of the Arabs.

AL-BA'TH adds that As-Sadat is facing crisis. He now finds his regime playing a negative role in the Arab arena with the result that he faces a strangling isolation that will surely have its effects both on Egypt and elsewhere. For this reason, As-Sadat has chosen the road of confrontation with the Arabs by seizing the Arab League. In so doing, As-Sadat wants to say that the Arabs have no choice but to confront him, in addition to opposing and punishing him, as his agreement cannot last long if the Arabs do not follow this course of confrontation. [as heard]

As-Sadat fears boycott because it robs him of his Arab legitimacy, even within Egypt. Given that the Arabs have cut off their ties with him, it would now be best if they worked with the Arab masses in Egypt in order to find a decisive replacement for his initiative.

ALGERIA

CABINET APPROVES DECREE FIXING OIL PRICES

LD091034 Algiers APS in English 1005 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 9 Apr (APS)--The Council of Ministers met yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary-general of the party.

During the meeting, the government activities, and the financial situation of the country have been examined, and the energy minister gave a report on the last OPEC conference on oil prices.

The Council of Ministers also discussed and approved the following:

- A draft decree fixing oil price at 14.546 dollars per barrel.

- A draft ordinance prorogating the communal popular assemblies' mandate to the end of next May.

The elections for this year will take place exceptionally during the first half of June (ordinarily in February).

- A draft act providing extension to 5 years--4 years previously--of the communal assemblies' mandate.

After approval from the People's National Assembly, this act will be applicable in this year's elections.

LIBYA

PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT TO LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi, Ceausescu Banquet Speeches

LD091000 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Benghazi--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi gave a dinner banquet last night at Al-Jazirah Palace in Benghazi in honor of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and the accompanying delegation.

The brother colonel delivered a speech. He began by welcoming President Ceausescu and members of his delegation. He said: I welcome friend Ceausescu and express to him my appreciation for this visit, which will lead to improved relations and greater friendship between our two countries.

He explained that Libyan-Romanian relations improved after President Ceausescu's visit to the Jamahiriyah in 1974, and although the current visit is short it is considered a new step to strengthen relations between the two friendly countries.

The brother colonel said: I expect positive and important results from the visit of President Ceausescu; we are prepared to strengthen our relations. Romania and Libya are concerned with international issues and diligently strive within their power to achieve solutions to these issues, especially the issues concerning Indochina. He explained that the attempts by some states to commit aggression against other states and to use force are abortive attempts. We all condemn this wrong behavior and relentlessly work to resolve the disputes in Indochina, and we welcome the settlement of the problems of the quarreling countries through negotiations.

He pointed out that the Jamahiriyah has worked to establish a just peace in the Arab region and deeply regrets the recognition of the Zionist state by an Arab state without even securing the rights of the Palestinian people and the occupied Arab territories.

The leader of the revolution expressed anxiety about the situation in the Arab region and the plots taking place in it aimed at liquidating the Palestinian question. He also expressed concern about the other disputes in Africa, especially the current one between Tanzania and Uganda, two members of the OAU who are in conflict. He noted that Tanzania has officially announced that it is intervening, and said this is considered a serious precedent.

At the end of his speech the brother colonel said that the Jamahiriyah and Romania are strengthening peace in the world and that the Libyans are satisfied with the cooperation between the two friendly countries since there are thousands of Romanians working in various spheres enjoying a good reputation in addition to increasing the trade volume between the two countries.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu then spoke. In the name of the Romanian people he extended greetings to the Libyan Arab people under the leadership of the brother colonel. He said: Since my visit in 1974 Romanian-Libyan relations have developed and the volume of trade has increased fourfold on the bases of equality and mutual interest between the two countries. There are many Romanian specialists sharing with the Libyan people their achievements in vital spheres. He explained that the possibility of expanding cooperation was discussed today together with a number of international issues in Southeast Asia and the Arab region and in Africa.

President Ceausescu pointed out that through the policy of solidarity and cooperation countries can maintain their independence and give service to world peace. He said that the African issues must be solved through negotiations and not by resorting to force. He said that we concentrate on the principles calling for freedom for all people and are concerned with the issues of nuclear disarmament. We are also concerned about a settlement of the Cypriot issue and other issues which have remained outstanding between Greece and Turkey, and we are interested in the establishment of a new world economic system.

At the end of his speech the Romanian president expressed his appreciation that the talks between the Libyan and Romanian delegations will be opening new spheres between the two countries.

Signing Ceremony

LD091730 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu attended the ceremony held this morning on the occasion of signing some minutes of the agreement for the development of cooperation between the two countries.

'Umar al-Muntasir and (?Virgil Trofin), member of the Executive Committee of the Romanian Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and deputy prime minister, signed the minutes of agreement for the development of economic and scientific cooperation between Libya and Romania. Abu Bakr as-Sharif, secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy, and (?Virgil Trofin) also signed a long-term trade agreement between Libya and Romania.

Ceausescu Departs 9 Apr

LD091324 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu left Benina Airport at noon today at the end of his 1-day official and cordial visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, during which he held talks with the brother colonel. An official farewell ceremony was accorded to the guest at the airport where the leader of the revolution headed those who saw him off. Brother Jadallah 'Azuz at-Talhi, general secretary of the General People's Committee, some brother secretaries of the general people's committees, the Jamahiriyah ambassador to Bucharest and members of the Romanian community working in Benghazi also took part in the farewell ceremony.

Joint Communique on Visit

LD10004 Tripoli JANA in English 1935 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Benghazi, 9 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--A joint communique was issued today following the visit by President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The text follows:

At the invitation of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution, Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his wife, Mrs. Elena Ceausescu, paid an official and cordial visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah on 10 and 11 Jumada al-Ula 1388 from the death of Prophet Mohammad, corresponding to 8 and 9 April 1979.

President Ceausescu and his delegation were given an official people's reception which was warm and expressed the bonds of friendship between the people of the two countries.

The guest placed a wreath on the grave of the father martyr, Omar al-Mokhtar. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and President Ceausescu held official talks attended by the countries' delegations in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Nicolae Ceausescu briefed each other on their countries activities and concern and discussed bilateral relations and exchanged views on the major issues of common interest at the international level.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi briefed President Ceausescu on the achievements realized by the Great 1st of September Revolution in the political, economic, social and cultural fields particularly in the building up of the new socialist society and the achievement of direct democracy, people's authority and the resolutions of the people's congresses in the fourth session of the General People's Congress held between 16-21 December 1978.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his great appreciation at these achievements under Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's historic leadership and praised the pioneer role played by the Jamahiriyah to achieve the Arab nation's national goals.

President Ceausescu and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi viewed the important steps approved by the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party to implement the 11th Conference resolutions on the development of the socialist society and Romania's advance towards communism and the several achievements of the Romanian people in economic, scientific and cultural fields and the consolidation of socialist democracy, independence and the raising of living standard for all Romanian people.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi highly praised the achievments of the Romanian people in the course of socialist independent free progress and the clear active foreign policy adopted by President Ceausescu. The two leaders expressed their satisfaction at the great development in bilateral relations and cooperation and voiced their determination to strengthen them.

As the two sides attach importance to the highest levels of contacts, they announced the continuation of such contacts and the conduct of dialogue of various levels.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the development of economic relations between the two countries, especially their cooperation in the fields of construction, agriculture, and marine transport. They stated their mutual desire to exert all efforts to increase technical economic cooperation. They indicated the existence of new opportunities for joint work which fully exploit the economic resources of the two countries.

The two leaders, who affirmed the participation of the joint committee in the coordination and the activating of economic cooperation, agreed that the relevant departments in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Socialist Republic of Romania should take the necessary measures to implement the issues presented as soon as possible. These departments should also present their joint recommendations which would aim at the implementation of the cooperation measures.

The two stressed that such increased cooperation in production and trade exchange provide clear and strong potentials to bilateral relations. This contributes to the strengthening of solidarity and friendship between the two countries. Regarding the development of bilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, a long-term trade agreement has been signed between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

A protocol was signed between the two countries to promote bilateral cooperation especially in trade exchange and the implementation of industrial, housing and agricultural projects as well as exporting Libyan crude oil to Romania. This emboidies the future view of promoting this cooperation.

It has been decided to hold the sixth session of the joint Libyan Arab-Romanian Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation from 21 to 25 April.

As the two sides appreciate the results achieved in cultural and scientific cooperation and in the exchange of technical expertise, they referred to the importance of increasing cooperation especially in education, health and individual training.

The two sides' views on current international issues were identical. They stressed the necessity to double their efforts in fighting imperialism, neo-colonialism, all forms of racism, racial discrimination and oppression in order to promote independent progress which would be on a par with other countries.

The two leaders affirmed that the revolutionary changes in the balance of powers were a strong confirmation of the people's wish for progress in a free and independent way and to be the sole masters of their own destiny and resources.

President Ceausescu and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi expressed their deep concern regarding the development of the international political climate and the increase of contradictions in contemporary life such as redividing the world into regions of influence, and control and creating hotbeds for tension and friction in several parts of the world, which pose a threat to world peace and security.

They affirmed the necessity of establishing relations between countries on basis of complete equal rights, respect of independence, national and regional sovereignty, and no intervention in internal affairs. Relations should be established on basis of mutual interests with no use or threat with power. They indicated that the respect of these principles will pave way for the development of peaceful just relations based on peaceful coexistence between all countries and consolidate peace, progress and prosperity.

The two sides affirmed the need of unifying efforts of all peoples and anti-imperialist forces in order to achieve the national independence and freedom to every people, and to support the national liberation movements which are struggling against the foreign control and develop new policy for equality and respect between nations, and create an atmosphere for international cooperation, peace and security in the world.

The two sides exchanged viewpoints on the situation in the Middle East and expressed their deep concern for the continuation of tension and confusion of the situation in the region. They asserted the urgent necessity to exert positive efforts which aim at the achievement of a comprehensive settlement in the region for the establishment of a permanent and just peace.

On this point, they reaffirmed their faith that it is not possible to achieve peace without the complete withdrawal of the (Israeli) forces from all the occupied Arab land, and the guarantee of the permanent and legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, which include the right to decide its future and establish its own independent state on its land. They also reasserted their belief that the Palestinian issue is a crucial problem to the establishment of peace and security in the region.

The two leaders explained the great concern they give to the solidarity and unity of all Arab countries' efforts to attain just and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East dispute. In this respect Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi briefed President Ceausescu on the resolutions taken by the conference of Arab ministers of economy and foreign affairs held recently in Baghdad on the latest developments in the Middle East.

In this respect President Ceausescu affirmed the necessity of consolidating the Arab solidarity between the Arab countries and exerting all efforts for the achievement of just and permanent peace in the region.

Discussing the situation in Africa, the two sides declared that they strongly support the complete eradication of colonialism, neocolonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid policy.

They expressed their deep concern for the tense situation created by the racist regimes in southern Africa, they strongly rejected their hostile actions against the neighbouring African countries, they reaffirmed their political, moral and material solidarity with their struggle and reaffirmed their backing to the liberation national struggle launched by the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe under the leadership of SWAPO and the Patriotic Front for the sake of independence.

The two sides considered the necessity of exerting all possible efforts concerning the disputes which are legacy of the long colonial oppression. They considered the importance of solving disputes through direct negotiations between the concerned African parties without any foreign intervention in order to create solid cooperation, friendship and solidarity between the African countries. The two sides considered the important role of the OAU in the settlement of disputes in the continent and the creation of atmosphere of peace and cooperation between its countries.

Dealing with the question of European security and cooperation, the two sides considered the necessity of increasing the efforts to apply the resolutions of Helsinki Conference as an inseparable issue for the sake of taking positive measures towards military disengagement, disarmament and increase of cooperation between all states of the continent in the technical, economic, scientific and cultural fields.

They agreed that the achievement of the European security will have positive effects on the international political atmosphere and peace and security throughout the world. They considered the close link between the European security and the Mediterranean security and the effect of each one on the other. They agreed that there is a need for more efforts to make the Mediterranean an area of peace and cooperation and put an end to all sources of tension and clashes in this area.

The two sides indicated that the most prominent problems of humanity are eradicating backwardness, poverty, and the setting up of a new international economic system. The future of humanity depends upon the solution to these issues, as well as the peace and security of the world. The two sides consider it necessary that positive measures should be taken to draft a new international economic system based on principles of complete justice and equality. This would enable the developing countries of speedier progress and of an earlier introduction to modern technology, as preliminary prerequisites to the implementation of economic stability and general progress of man. [sentence as received] They asserted further the importance of cooperation between the developing countries and the nonaligned countries, together with the adoption of firm measures which would put an end to economic differences. They declared their allegiance to the world and the necessity of taking urgent and positive measures to end the arms race and complete disarmament, especially of nuclear weapons.

The two sides stated the importance of the participation of the small, medium, developing and nonaligned countries in taking resolutions which positively affect international life. They declared support for the positive role played by the United Nations and the international organizations in modern life. They positively appreciated the significant contributions of the movement of nonalignment for the prevailing atmosphere of peace and security in the world. They also supported the movement of national liberation with its struggle against imperialist control, and the setting-up of a new international economic system for the benefit of mankind. They expressed their hope that the future Havana conference would contribute towards the solidarity and unity of the nonaligned movement in fulfilling its objectives.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution, and President Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, expressed their satisfaction of the results of the official and cordial visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and the talks which were conducted in an atmosphere of understanding and which will strengthen the friendship between the two countries and lead to increased cooperation for the benefit of the two countries.

President Ceausescu and Mrs. Elena Ceausescu expressed their warm gratitude to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for his generous hospitality during their visit, which is a symbol of the respect and appreciation that ties the two countries and people.

President Ceausescu of Romania directed an official invitation to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for his generous hospitality during their visit, which is a symbol of the respect and appreciation that ties the two countries and people.

President Ceausescu of Romania directed an official invitation to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to visit the Socialist Republic of Romania. They agreed to sign an agreement of cooperation and friendship during the visit, which was accepted but the date will be announced later through diplomatic channels.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st of September.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

AL-QADHDHAFI: REVOLUTION 'NO MERE COUP D'ETAT'

LD081802 Tripoli JANA in English 0930 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Benghazi, April 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The revolution's leader, Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, said the revolution is no mere coup d'etat, but a means for masses to reach positions of authority and to exercise their total rights of seizing wealth and arms after having already taken authority.

In a speech delivered yesterday evening to the world forum for studying the Green Book's legal aspects organised by Qaryunis University, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said the masses were striving to reach the aforementioned ends.

He said that before April 7th 1976, the university was a center for reactionaries fighting for survival in a revolutionary society. Yet the revolutionary tide was destined to flow after the historic "Zawar" speech and the declaration of people's authority.

Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi affirmed the necessity of revolutionary forces unity in all fields in order to be able to crush any reactionary initiative undertaken within the ranks of soldiers, students or other groups. This unity is also necessary for the victory of the people's revolutionary forces which affirm that the new society is self-built and free from all social and political diseases.

During the session of the world forum for studying the Green Book's legal aspects organised by the College of Law in Qaryunis University, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said demonstrations carried out by workers throughout the world have no place in the Jamahiriyah's society, since they represent a state of serfdom and wage-slavery.

He added that daily news reports of student demonstrations throughout the world are an expression of the students' revolution for achieving freedom. These phenomena will not disappear until the masses gain victory and assert direct authority. The leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, said when Libyans realised the nature of schemes plotted by reaction and colonialism, they then felt the need for training on the use of arms, especially after aggression was committed against them by reactionary forces in surrounding Arab countries.

During the world forum for studying the Green Book's legal aspects organised by the College of Law in Qaryunis University, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that any external act of aggression directed against popular forces which will destroy all attempts made by the people's enemies to sap the resources and efforts of the masses. [as received]

He said: "It has been made clear to the masses that people's authority cannot be achieved except by the application of the dictum' authority, wealth and arms to the people."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi called on all peoples to train of arms. This was the case with the Libyan Arab masses who have realised the necessity of arms training as a means of defending their gains.

AL-QADHDHAFI: COUNTRY NOT PART OF UGANDAN-TANZANIAN FIGHT

LD091912 Tripoli JANA in English 1800 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, affirmed that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is not part of the current conflict between Tanzania and Uganda.

In the dinner banquet given yesterday night in honour of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said that what Tanzania had done is a serious precedent which encourages the devouring of the smaller by the elder.

In his speech, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, said that neither the United Nations nor the Organization of African Unity had undertaken a (?move) to stop this crusade waged by Tanzania against the Muslims in Uganda.

RIFT REPORTED IN LEADERSHIP OVER UGANDA INTERVENTION

LD080905 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 7 April--It was learned from well-informed sources in Tripoli today that the Libyan forces' intervention in Uganda has caused serious differences within the Libyan leadership.

It was reported that chief of the Libyan general staff, Lt Gen Abu Bakr Yunis, may have strongly opposed the decision to send Libyan forces to support Idi Amin's regime. According to the observers the decision was taken without the knowledge of either the Libyan chief of staff or 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, the number two man in Libya.

MAURITANIA

SALECK ON RELATIONS WITH MOROCCO, ALGERIA

LD091300 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Nouakchott, Apr 9, (MAP)--Colonel Mustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, the Mauritanian leader, declared here Saturday that the relations between Morocco and Mauritania "have never been sullied by anything".

He also added that he "was ready to undertake the best possible relations with Algeria", "in case this availability encounters the same favorable echo".

Concerning Mauritania's relations with other neighboring countries, Saleck said that "with our neighbors, in particular Mali and Senegal, we share cooperation projects to such an extent that our populations are mixed up in a reciprocal solidarity". He added: With those from the north "the hand remains extended".

SUDAN

SECURITY CHIEF TALKS ABOUT ARMS CACHE, FOREIGNERS

JN091813 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1716 GMT 9 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 9 April--[Passage indistinct] The chief of the state security organization said that the organization acted to control these arms and to put a stop to their influx. He said that these arms are stolen from the regular forces and from eastern Sudan and from other entry points. He noted that by placing the influx of these arms under surveillance, the state security organization was able to apprehend the arms merchants and brokers who buy and sell these arms.

The chief of the state security organization said that the investigations into the buying and selling of arms led to a secret organization. He explained that this organization's aims are racist and regional, and noted that the organization does not think of Sudan as a whole, but thinks of specific areas in a regional manner. He went on to say information was received last Friday evening that [words indistinct] wanted to disturb the peace. We held an emergency meeting and were able to prepare ourselves in 45 minutes. We then began the arrests. He added: We only arrest those whose names we have. Investigations are carried out honestly. He said that security requires that searches be made. Arms stolen from citizens as well as supplies have been found. The chief of the state security organization said that Khartoum is full of strangers and foreigners, and that it should be emptied of these persons so that security can prevail.

WESTERN SAHARA

BOUMEDIENE OFFENSIVE CONTINUES IN SAHARA

LD100934 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Houari Boumediene offensive in the Western Sahara is sparing no position of the occupying forces. On the northern front of this offensive, the Saharan people intend to develop the major drive of their armed struggle. Three months of military operations against the royal armed forces have resulted in successes that speak for themselves, as published by the Saharan Ministry of Defense yesterday.

During the single month of March, the communique says, 494 monarchist soldiers were killed; an equal number were wounded--200 of them seriously--and eight noncommissioned officers and soldiers were taken prisoner.

After Tarfaia, Huasa and Bir Lahlou, the Saharan ministry states, the enemy forces were driven from the area around Tifariti by the Saharan Liberation Army which is successfully engaged in extending the liberated zones further and further.

The results of operations in southern Morocco were also given yesterday. (?These concern) above all operations centered on Buirat.

These are the main points of a detailed communique published by the Saharan Ministry of Defense yesterday.

JERUSALEM EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER KHALIL REMARKS

TA091214 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 9 Apr 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] While we are still studying and being shocked to no small extent by voices from the not so distant past coming again from Cairo--that is, we will help Syria liberate its land, coupled with a proposal to the oil countries to use that well-known weapon--the Foreign Ministry spokesman said this morning that Israel will take diplomatic steps to examine the statements by Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil. The remarks attributed to Dr Khalil contradict the spirit of the agreement signed between the two countries and, particularly, the contents of specific articles in it, the spokesman said.

Here is our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer to report on the statements by the Egyptian prime minister and the way they are being dealt with here in Jerusalem at various political levels.

[Schiffer] Today a process began about which we will not be mistaken if we say we will witness it in the future from time to time: The peace treaty between Israel and Egypt has not yet been ratified, but the sides who signed the agreement are already interpreting it in different ways. And what is happening now, we can presume will happen many times in the future: This or that Egyptian representative will speak about the agreement; the remarks will appear to Israeli eyes as contradicting the contents of the agreement; Israel will appeal to the authoritative interpreter of the treaty, to the United States, and demand a U.S. statement supporting the Israeli version. It is not inconceivable that the prime minister will, from time to time, appeal, over the direct line installed in his office, to President as-Sadat and demand explanations.

The latest statements attributed to the Egyptian prime minister are that he said last night, when explaining the peace agreement to the committees of the Egyptian Parliament, that if Syria tries to liberate the Golan Heights by force, this will be considered a defensive war and it will be possible to rely on the pan-Arab defense treaty to justify Egypt's intervention in the campaign at Syria's side. The Egyptian prime minister was also quoted as saying that the Arab countries should put pressure on the West in order to push Israel, in this way, into giving up conquered Arab territories.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman told me this morning that these remarks were arousing concern. Even before the ratification of the agreement and before the beginning of its implementation, statements and interpretations of this sort are being heard from Egyptian personalities about the peace treaty. Political circles in Jerusalem have already begun to analyze the remarks attributed to Khalil. It is not inconceivable that these statements were made for the rejectionist countries and, particularly, for Syria, with the aim of softening their anger at the way Egypt has chosen. If it indeed turns out that this is the Egyptian interpretation of the treaty it signed with Israel, then this will require clarification at the most senior levels, in the United States-Israel-Egypt triangle.

Dayan Letters to Vance, As-Sadat

TA091755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 9 Apr 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] In reaction to the statements publicized in the name of the Egyptian prime minister, Dr Mustafa Khalil, and minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, statements contradicting the peace agreement, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan sent a letter on this matter to the U.S. secretary of state. Prime Minister Menahem Begin sent President as-Sadat a copy of this letter in addition to a personal letter from him.

Khalil Response

TA100915 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 10 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil has said that Israel's protest over his words about the Golan Heights is based on partial and incorrect reports. He emphasized that he would refuse to accept an Israeli protest on this matter if indeed such a protest were given to him and that his approach has not changed. He claims that he reported this to Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and his assistant, Alfred Atherton. The Egyptian prime minister was speaking in an interview with our envoy in Cairo, Ehud Ya'ari, and with MA'ARIV correspondent Tamar Golan. He pointed out that he interpreted the Baghdad conference resolutions as an agreement to a peaceful solution in the area.

9 APR MIDDAY PRESS ON U.S. AID, KHALIL REMARKS

TA091127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 9 Apr 79 TA

[Text] YEDI'OT AHARONOT writes about yesterday's report by the paper's Washington correspondent that the U.S. administration is refusing to improve the conditions of its aid to Israel. The paper says that this is a report that could have been expected. The paper recalls that someone in the government had warned his colleagues, the ministers, not to sign the peace treaty before this question, which is so decisive, had been agreed upon with the U.S. administration.

MA'ARIV is concerned about the remarks by Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, particularly his statement that a Syrian attempt to liberate the Golan Heights by force would be considered as a defensive war. The paper says that we had foundations to believe that it had been agreed with the Egyptians and the Americans that an attack on Israel on the part of an Arab country with whom Egypt has a contractual commitment would not pull Egypt into joining the attackers. Accordingly, the remarks by the Egyptian prime minister arouse concern and demand an unambiguous reaction.

10 APR MORNING PRESS ON KHALIL'S REMARKS

TA100655 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Apr 79 TA

[From review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] HATZOFE writes that the aggressive tone of the words voiced by the Egyptian prime minister and foreign minister [as heard] and of expressions used in the Cairo press is to a large degree aimed at the Arab world. It is intended to appease and calm the fury and the protest.

However, this tone cannot be regarded as being merely directed internally toward the Arab world and must be regarded as a hint at what is to be expected in the near future in the political process. This must be borne in mind in regard to Egypt's demands that Israel make gestures and mainly in anticipation of the difficult discussions on the question of the implementation of autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

DAVAR says that the Egyptian prime minister's words show us how much we err in issuing unbalanced reactions to the components of the new reality in the relations with our largest neighbor. The deluge of far-reaching descriptions and the exalted definitions we have recently heard only reflect a one-sided view and, hence, draw a distorted picture of this reality. The truth is that the media is also to blame in this, but what is worse is that even public statements by the prime minister fell into this trap, inflated statements made during his Cairo visit and afterward. The prime minister does not have more friends in Egypt than he does in Israel, even if we wished to assume that he only has few friends in Israel. Egypt did not turn overnight into a loyal ally of Israel. We will be happy if the normalization agreement is fulfilled. Each party must contribute honestly toward this process without turning a blind eye to violations of it or idealizing ceremony.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that the Egyptian Government must understand that in order to encourage peace it must desert past customs practiced in its propaganda directed at the Arab world. However, we in Israel must also show a certain degree of flexibility and strong nerves with respect to the remnants of the hostile atmosphere. We must understand that just as the Israeli prime minister is considerate of Gush Emunim and quite often voices statements which anger Cairo, so the Egyptian politicians try to weaken the objection of the rejectionist front to the realistic political moves taken by Egypt since As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. In the meantime, what counts is the fact that the peace acts are carried out: exchanges of delegations, visits, the ratification of the instruments of peace next week--all these are at least as weighty as declarations which still belong to the hostile past. We hope that peace will overcome these remnants, too.

The Jerusalem POST says that the upsurge of Arab rejectionism is admittedly a problem for President as-Sadat. He will not, however, solve it by the kind of rhetoric that has been coming from Cairo in the past few days.

WEIZMAN, YADIN TRIPS TO EGYPT POSTPONED

TA101106 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 10 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The trips of the defense minister and the deputy prime minister to Egypt have been postponed. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that Defense Minister Weizman will leave for Egypt after the Passover holiday, whereas Yiga'el Yadin will only visit Egypt after Independence Day [2 May].

It was reported this morning that these changes have been coordinated with President as-Sadat. The changes were reported during ministerial consultations at the prime minister's residence.

KNESSET PRESIDIUM REJECTS DEMAND FOR DEBATE ON BEDOUINS

TA091415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Knesset Speaker Yitzhaq Shamir decided less than an hour ago to reject, because the matter is still sub judice, the demand by the Alinement and Shay factions to hold a debate in the Knesset Assembly on the issue of the Bedouin affair and the rebuke the Supreme Court gave the government. Instead the speaker authorized the Alinement faction's request to debate in the assembly on the need to keep the law during the military deployment in the Negev. The Knesset will meet next Monday to discuss this.

Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports on the way the decision was made. After the Alinement members saw that their first proposal to discuss the rebuke by the Supreme Court had no chance of being discussed in the Knesset assembly, they hurried to submit a proposal with a different wording. They requested a debate on the need to uphold the law during the military deployment in the Negev. An Alinement member of the Knesset, Hayya Grossman, explained to our correspondent that such a parliamentary exercise was the right of any opposition. Our correspondent reports that in the debate in the Knesset Presidium most of the speakers, apart from Hayya Grossman, were of the opinion that the Bedouin affair was a matter for the courts and the debate should not be held.

The deputy chairman of the Alinement faction, Dani Rosolio, told our correspondent that the decision made in the Presidium was a political one and his faction would submit a complaint about it to the Knesset committee. The Knesset Assembly will meet next Monday to discuss the need to keep the law during the military deployment in the Negev.

YADIN ON AUTONOMY, SETTLEMENTS, PEACE WITH EGYPT

TA061718 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 6 Apr 79 TA

[From the Weekly Newsreel, part 1]

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Prof Yiga'el Yadin, has been specially invited by President as-Sadat to visit Egypt. Professor Yadin will leave for Egypt after the Passover holiday with government proposals for advancing normalization between the two countries, which have just now signed a peace treaty. Professor Yadin will take advantage of his stay in Egypt to visit the archeological sites of the country of the Nile. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer spoke with Professor Yadin about the continuation of the political moves connected with the autonomy negotiations and the implementation of the process of normalization with Egypt. [Begin recording]

[Question] Professor Yadin, we are now beginning the process of normalization. What are the steps which, in your opinion, we must take to give substance to this peace treaty?

[Answer] One of the important things is, first of all, that each side and each country should get to know each other. I think this is an essential condition. It is inconceivable that we--all of us--should speak about normalization without knowing about Egypt. Egypt has its own culture, and it has its own tradition. It is a leading country in the Arab world and to some extent also in the western world, on many issues. We are not superior to them. There are fields in which we may be more advanced. There are fields in which they are just as advanced as we are. First of all, I would say: Get to know each other. We can do many things to help Egypt and we are prepared for this, but the matters must come with understanding, on request and in mutuality.

This could cause more harm than anything else: If we suddenly appear as a sort of savior of Egypt when we have not yet solved our own problems. Another thing connected with the normalization, is to create a situation in which, despite the existing problems, we are able to develop the necessary diplomatic or other tools so that, despite these differences of opinion, we will be able to continue with the normalization in other areas which are not affected by the differences of opinion.

[Question] Maybe we could speak about the problems. Maybe President as-Sadat will stop the normalization if he sees that there is no progress on a problem which will soon come up, the problem of autonomy. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I do not think that this is possible. I think the moves of signing and ratifying the agreement, which are only formal steps, lead to an expression of far deeper things; but, I think that it would be a good thing for us to understand very well indeed the Camp David agreements, on which this agreement is also partly founded. Nowhere in these agreements does it say that the solution must be just this way or that; on the contrary. On the one hand, there is agreement on autonomy and this is very important. It is now impossible to continue arguing, as I heard several members of Knesset today, over whether autonomy is good or not. This is the basis. But the Camp David agreements also say that autonomy must be with mutual agreement. All sides must agree on the electoral process and on the authorities. The Egyptians also understand that without agreement it is impossible to advance.

[Question] But there are several issues of principle which have been brought up over the last year concerning autonomy. On the issue of security, should the IDF, in your view, continue to be responsible for security in Judsea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip?

[Answer] All of us are united in the view that no solution is conceivable on the eastern front, from the security aspect, without the IDF being responsible for the country's defense there. I would say something else: There is also a problem of internal security. Here we must make a distinction between normal problems of security, or problems of police, and problems of security. It is inconceivable that we will not be involved in and responsible for problems of security in the context of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

[Question] In your view, should agricultural settlement be fitted in with political considerations?

[Answer] My opinion has always been clear. This was also the platform of the Democratic Movement for change and has remained our platform, as well. We think that, from the security aspect, it is essential to strengthen settlement in those areas which are vital to the defense of the state. In the case being discussed, the Jordan Rift Valley, and, according to our platform, also the areas west of the Jordan, it is vital to defend that line. On this matter my position has not changed and I think that this matter is essential for the future, whatever the final solution. I am not one of those who claim that settlement should be carried out in Judsea and Samaria for other aims. There are, of course, differences of opinion here between my view, that of my party, and the other components of the Coalition. We have fought for this in the past and will continue to fight for this in the future. There are no differences of opinion on the matter of settlements such as those in the Jordan Valley. I want it to be clear that this may be a deep internal argument for us, but as far as the United States and the Arab countries are concerned, this makes no difference. If we settle, let us say, in the Jordan Rift Valley or elsewhere, for them it is an issue for argument between them and us.

On this matter there is a consensus in the Cabinet. In the past, during the negotiations, there was another issue. During the negotiations we said that it was not worth making this more difficult. The negotiations have finished now, we have a peace agreement. The rest of the negotiations are over other issues connected with the future. As I said, I am in favor of security settlement. Of course, everything must be done correctly, in the correct amount and with the correct timing. I think this will be one of the issues which will occupy the Cabinet and the countries [as heard].

[Question] This being so, can we assume that you will support the Cabinet's decisions in the future, during the negotiations over autonomy, to continue to establish settlements in the territories?

[Answer] There is no argument on this matter. The original autonomy program also says this to all the sides, all the time. But, for me, it is important which settlement, in which places, in what form and to what extent, but nobody imagines that there will be no Israeli settlement in autonomy.

[Question] Sir, you have been invited to visit Egypt and it has already been published that after the Passover holiday you will go on that visit. What will you discuss with President as-Sadat?

[Answer] I think that one of the objectives of this invitation is to meet--there are very many issues and problems--to exchange views on all problems, both on those we have not discussed and other problems. Here is an example: I will ask them a straight question. How do they imagine the normalization, for example, in the fields of science or those of culture or commerce? I will tell them that we want to actualize our right to normalization in commerce and transport, roads and all the things we also need, but in those things where this must be deepened [as heard] and where it is also important for the...I will want to hear how they would like this to be done. There are also issues of military relations between Egypt and Israel and I assume we will speak about many such things. [end recording]

TERRITORIES PERSONALITIES PREPARE FOR AUTONOMY TALKS

TA091219 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Apr 79 p 4 TA

[By Yosef Tzuri'el and 'Ezra Yanuv]

[Text] After the Passover holiday, government elements and representatives of the military government will begin talks with Arab public figures concerning the implementation of autonomy in Judaea and Samaria. This will be done despite the view that "at this stage, there is no one to talk to and it is a waste of time."

The coordinator of activity in the territories, Maj Gen Dani Mat, will begin a series of talks with leaders in the territories on the subject of autonomy within a week. He will probably begin this campaign in the Gaza District.

Preparations for these talks are being made jointly by the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Ministry and the Judaea and Samaria military command. The guideline is not to force a dialog, but to try to examine together with local leaders the advantages and the disadvantages of the autonomy plan.

The suggestion is not to stop with contacts with "the gallery of well-known figures." It is being taken into account that the rural population also has a say in the future of the area and that there is no reason why it should be regarded as following the line of the urban inhabitants.

Officers from the military government have already begun preliminary talks on the matter with local notables.

Judaea and Samaria mayors and public figures have already coordinated their moves so that a consolidated position opposing autonomy could be formed.

It was reported from Arab sources last night that so far at least seven regional meetings have been held, with the participation of more than 300 people, including mayors, heads of trade bureaus, heads of trade unions, physicians, educators and jurists.

It was decided that in each town there will be three to four people who will report to their colleagues in other towns about any initiative of the Israeli authorities about implementation of autonomy.

It has been decided that objection to autonomy should be expressed by not responding at all.

As for the report about the establishment of a joint Jordanian-PLO committee to fight against the implementation of autonomy, Arab sources in the West Bank reported last night that such a committee could have great influence in the region by virture of its doing away with the barriers between those known as PLO-supporters and those who were formerly known to be "loyalists of the Jordanian regime."

DIRECTORS GENERAL COMMITTEE VISITS OFIRA

TA091621 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 9 Apr 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] The director general of the prime minister's office, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar and the members of the committee, heard harsh criticism from the residents of Ofira. The evacuation of the site poses a question mark regarding the future of the residents. Eli Danon accompanied the committee of directors general appointed by the prime minister to deal with the residents who will be evacuated and he sends this report from Ofira:

[Begin recording] A very tense atmosphere prevailed at the main meeting of the Ofira Residents' Committee with the committee of directors general which toured the town today. The members of the Residents Committee, headed by committee Chairman Ya'aqov Bar-Levi, submitted a memorandum listing their demands to the directors general. Bar-Levi demanded that the committee decide today the criteria for the evacuation of residents who wish to leave Ofira in the near future. We demand that there be no discrimination against us compared to the residents of Yamit, Nevi'ot and Di-Zahav, the representatives of the Residents Committee emphasized. We have very bad feelings of lack of regard and almost contempt from the government, the residents added. The member of the Residents' Committee reiterated that nobody would be evacuated before the personal treatment of each of the residents is completed. They referred mainly to a group of fishermen living in the vicinity of At-Tur which will be evacuated in the next few months.

The chairman of the Directors General Committee, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, vehemently rejected almost all the demands. He also criticized the way in which the demands were posed. I heard a very bitter tone in your words, Ben-Elisar said. We came here in a spirit of good will and broadmindedness and not only to solve the financial problems.

According to Ben-Elisar, the committee of directors general will adopt decisions regarding the future of Yamit and Ofira in the course of the next few weeks.

According to the proposal by the head of the Executive for the Development of Merhav Shlomo [southern Sinai administrative district], Re'uven Alloni, the representatives of the Ofira Residents' Committee will appear before a subcommittee and will raise their specific problems. [end recording]

LAND ADMINISTRATION, DISPLACED REACH AGREEMENT

TA100926 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 10 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Out of the 65 displaced families which lived in the village of ('Anan), 40 have signed an agreement with the Israel Land Administration, according to which each family will receive a plot of land and an easy-term loan from the bank to help it build a permanent home. Negotiations are being held to get the remaining families to join the agreement.

The ('Anan) inhabitants have been residing in temporary houses in the village of Rama since the war of independence.

Our correspondent Yo'el Dar says that the Israel Land Administration is prepared to extend the arrangement with them to include other uprooted families, including former Iqrit inhabitants.

QIRYAT ARBA' RESIDENTS WITHDRAW FROM OCCUPIED HILL

TA091259 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 9 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The Qiryat Arba' residents withdrew at noon today from the hilltop north of the quarter which they occupied yesterday. They had claimed possession, arguing that despite an expropriation order 6 years ago by the military administration, local Arab residents had illegally put up buildings on the spot. Our reporter says that the Qiryat Arba' residents agreed to withdraw after an appeal by the deputy governor of Judaea and Samaria and the governor of Hebron. Earlier, Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman ordered the residents' removal by force if they did not leave willingly.

WOMAN KILLED IN TEL AVIV MARKET EXPLOSION

TA101211 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 10 Apr 79 TA

[Text] An explosive charge laid between a fish stand and a shoe store has exploded in the Tel Aviv Karmel Market. One woman was killed and 35 were wounded, eight of them seriously. Among the wounded are three children. The two stores were completely demolished as a result of the explosion.

Our correspondent Mikha'el Muller reports that a passer-by discovered the charge and called the police but the explosion took place before the police arrived.

The market area has been closed to traffic and security forces are combing the area.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew carries a one-sentence report at the end of the 1105 GMT newsreel stating that the market has been reopened for business.]

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH TEHRAN STUDENTS ON 6 APRIL

LD071848 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Several student representatives of southern Tehran were received yesterday in Qom by Imam Khomeyni. They expressed regret that, being under age, they could not participate in the referendum. At the same time, they expressed their eagerness for any sacrifice to bring into fruition the Islamic revolution of Iran.

Imam Khomeyni, expressing pleasure at meeting the students and all young people, said: From one aspect I regret that for international reasons and because of existing obstacles we could not make use of your votes in this referendum. At the same time, I am pleased that I perceive this intelligence and eagerness in you. You are the future hope of the country, and you are the builders of this country and our dearest people. Even though you did not participate in the referendum, we did take you into account; your place is in our heart and you are very dear to us. Imam Khomeyni said: You dear ones took eager steps on the way to the Islamic revolution, gave your blood, and were persecuted, and this revolutionary fervor is very praiseworthy.

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH SUNNI LEADER KHALEDI

LD081810 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Sheikh Mohammed Khaledi, leader of our Sunni brothers in the south of the country, has said in an interview with PANA that during a meeting he had with Imam Khomeyni yesterday, the imam emphasized that in the Islamic republic followers of all faiths will be treated with full justice and equality.

KHOMEYNI STATEMENT CRITICIZES SHOPS OVERPRICING

LD082020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Here is a statement by Imam Khomeyni about overcharging: In the name of the Almighty, the merciful, the compassionate: With deep regret I am everyday confronted with soul-destroying difficulties which at times force me to draw the attention of the noble people to certain reminders. Among these is the problem of overcharging and overpricing, which has been repeatedly complained about. It is even being said that, contrary to religious principles, goods which the government stipulated should be sold at a fixed price are being sold at very high prices to the needy, which is causing discontent and difficulties to the brothers and sisters. I ask the retailers, especially with regard to the people's essentials, to refrain from this overcharging and injustice, and to return to Islamic morals and behavior. I advise them to treat with justice and fairness this people which has given its blood and lost its dear youth for the sake of Islam. I am afraid that, God forbid, we will be struck by the Almighty's wrath, and that good and evil will be destroyed together.

For the last time I warn that if they do not refrain from overcharging and opposition to Islam, they will be treated in accordance with the Almighty's justice and religious rule and Islamic punishments and penalties. Brothers, before the coming of the Almighty's whip of justice, you must come to your senses and stop acts of injustice. May the Almighty reform them; may peace be upon you.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni

KHOMEYNI ISSUES STATEMENT ON HOUSING PROBLEM

LD091330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In a statement issued today, the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, called on our compatriots to mobilize against poverty and deprivation. Singling out the problem of housing, Imam Khomeyni pointed out that under the hated Pahlavi regime, this was one of the most tragic social probelms, as a result of which a vast class of defenseless people was totally deprived of housing. The leader of the revolution stressed that the Islamic order cannot tolerate such injustice; that housing is a bare minimum for every individual. Following is the text of the statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate; the esteemed people of Iran, dear brave and struggling brothers and sisters: We have now reached a sensitive stage in our Islamic revolution: The stage of reconstruction. In this stage, the deprived and oppressed people of Iran must reap the fruits of the revolution. We should be able to see the tangible glory of Islamic justice; and all of us must join hands in order to uproot poverty and oppression. You, the people of Iran, have achieved a great victory in your fight against despotism and colonialism. You have succeeded in vanquishing the Satan of the era through reliance on Almighty God, unity of expression and participation of all classes. Thus you have made the superpowers shudder. Now you must mobilize through self-reliance and cooperation in order to fight poverty and deprivation and, by relying on God, to try to help the defenseless.

Under the hated Pahlavi regime, the problem of housing was one of the most tragic social problems for our people. A great many people were locked in a struggle to obtain a plot of land and a place to live. Quite often they spent their lives under the burdens imposed by banks, self-seeking individuals and plunderers--all because they were trying to secure a shelter for themselves and their children. There was a vast class of society's defenseless people who were deprived of any houses. These were the people who lived in dilapidated, small and dark rooms. Quite often they paid a major part of their incomes toward rent. This ominous heritage is still with us, facing our society.

The Islamic order cannot toerate such injustice and discrimination. It is a very minimum right for every individual to have a dwelling. The land issue must be resolved and all the deprived creatures of God must be able to enjoy this divine blessing. All deprived individuals must have a home. No one, in any part of the country, must be deprived of having a home. It is up to the Islamic government to find a solution to this important problem. It is up to everyone to cooperate in this regard.

I have opened an account, No 100, in all branches of the Melli Bank. I call on everyone who can, to donate money in order to help build houses for the deprived. In each area, a group with a minimum of three members, consisting of engineers, civic experts, architects, clergy and a government representative, should be elected in order to build cheap houses with utmost care and economy and make them available to the deprived people. No money should be paid in this context toward purchase of land.

I hope that all those owning vast plots of land will assist in this important Islamic and humane action and will make choice plots available for this project. I also hope that anyone who is able to do so will take steps to provide building materials in line with this Islamic service, thus helping to reactivate the labor force. As for the government, I hope that it will take steps to provide water, power, asphalt, transportation, schools, clinics and other public requirements.

The foundation for the defenseless must also hasten to help this project, making use of the confiscated property belonging to the Pahlavi family and their associates. The government must also prepare for the necessary projects in its essential long-term planning in order to solve this problem. This is a new experience in mobilizing the society's strength of faith toward aiding Islam and struggling against deprivation. The nation, with the help of God, must emerge victorious in this fight. I appeal most humbly to the dear nation in this vital issue. I wish health and prosperity for everyone.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni.

Republic Party Welcomes Statement

LD100906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0530 GMT 10 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement has been issued by the Provisional Council of the Islamic Republic Party: In the name of the Almighty, the Islamic Republic Party welcomes, with all the possibilities it presents, the historic statement of the illustrious leader, Imam Khomeyni, calling on the (?Iranian people) to improve the (?housing) situation, and intends to direct its human and economic resources toward the implementation of this sacred command.

Following this decision, the party's Provisional Council asks all party offices throughout the country to take measures without delay toward setting up the councils proposed by the imam, and to set up a council composed of three construction engineers and housing experts, one religious leader and a government representative, to adopt preliminary measures and report the results of their measures to the party's central bureau. The party also expects all those who have registered their names for the Islamic Republic Party in the capital, provinces and rural areas to cooperate with party offices in the collection of donations for the purpose of implementing the imam's decree, and thus participate in this sacred endeavor.

BAZARGAN MEETS WITH TUNISIAN AMBASSADOR

LD091842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The ambassador of Tunisia in Iran met and held talks this morning with Prime Minister Eng Mehdi Bazargan. In this meeting, the Tunisian ambassador congratulated the prime minister for the victory of the Iranian revolution, and expressed his interest in developing bilateral relations between the two countries.

NIOC ANNOUNCES OIL EXPORT FIGURES FOR 21 MAR-7 APR

LD091128 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The National Iranian Oil Company [NIOC] has announced that the production of crude oil has exceeded 4 million barrels a day. Of this, about 700,000 barrels are for domestic consumption and the rest is for export. The average daily figure for export for the period 21 March-7 April has been about 2.1 million barrels. Oilfields along the continental shelf have also resumed operations, with a daily average of 150,000 barrels during the same period. Also during the same period, the production of oil products in Abadan has averaged 180,000 barrels a day. The total exports of crude oil and other oil products during this period have averaged nearly 2.43 million barrels per day. The plan for exporting oil is being carried out within the framework of the government's policy.

ATOMIC ENERGY ORGANIZATION PROJECTS TO BE DISCONTINUED

LD091250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Fereydun Sahabi, the deputy minister of energy and supervisor of the atomic energy organization, said today in an interview with our correspondent: The activities of the Iran atomic energy organization were directed improperly in the past in order to create a consumer market for the industrial products of other countries in Iran. Such activities will be drastically reduced. He said that of all the atomic energy organization projects on setting up nuclear powerplants for electricity generation in Iran, only the Bushehr plant--which is about 50 percent complete--will be continued.

The supervisor of the Iran atomic energy organization emphasized that in the future no foreign manpower will be utilised in this organization. He said that the atomic energy organization will continue prospecting and extracting uranium.

UNDER SECRETARY DISCUSSES RULES GOVERNING PUBLICATIONS

LD071410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Dr Mehdi Momken, under secretary for press in the Ministry of Information and Propaganda, announced that during a meeting with the press writers syndicate this week special rules would be issued for the publication of newspapers and magazines in Iran. The new rules are designed to rectify the current situation in which publications are being issued without proper press or legal permits. The under secretary stressed that these rules will be reissued in a more complete form after the establishment of the Islamic Republic.

The under secretary noted that at present a number of publications are printing a series of pornographic pictures of the family of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, and that they are thinking of increasing their circulation. These publications, he said, imagine that the people will pay attention to the wayward path of the Phalavi family. But even in this short period, the under secretary noted, a wave of protest by various classes of people has risen on all sides against this type of publication.

Dr Momken said: If in the future these magazines do not voluntarily withdraw from the paths of deviation that they have chosen, we shall have no alternative but to take legal action to close them down. On the subject of writers who cooperated with the corrupt Pahlavi regime, and who are still active in the press, he said: The press writers syndicate has taken steps in this area, and we, too, have made investigations into this matter to insure that this group is fully identified. Subsequently, the Ministry of Justice may proceed against them in accordance with the strength of the cases against them.

In conclusion, the press under secretary of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda said: This ministry does not presently have any control over the publication industry or of the topics discussed in the press. For the moment, all our attention is being devoted to the bills currently pending approval by the Council of Ministers, which state that the Ministry of Information and Propaganda should not exercise any form of supervision of the press and that if a publication should violate the rules governing publication, the Ministry of Justice will deal with such violations on the basis of the standards and laws that have been stipulated.

SANANDAJ COUNCIL CANDIDATES BEGIN ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LD061322 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The electioneering activities of the candidates for the Sanandaj provisional council started today in that city. So far, 66 people have announced their candidacy for this council, of whom 2 are women. The members of this council, which will comprise 10 people, will for the first time in the country be elected for 6 months to administer all the affairs of the city. It is necessary to add that the election of the members of this council is being supervised by the provisional committee for the administration of the city of Sanandaj.

Report on Election

LD091338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Sanandaj city council election will be held in the next 2 days. The people will elect 10 people out of 66 nominees for membership in the city administrative council for a period of 6 months. The council will try to resolve prob'ems and satisfy the needs and wishes of the people. The idea of holding an election for the Sanandaj administrative council was put forward following recent events in this city, on the basis of an agreement between religious and political representatives in the presence of Ayatollah Taleqani and the interior minister. In particular, this agreement on the city administration stressed the preservation of security and consideration of the people's wishes and complaints, and improved coordination between government organizations and offices as well as religious centers and associations that are active on the city level. In view of the preliminary arrangements and preparations that have been made by the provisional committee for the city administration, with cooperation from trusted local people, it is expected that this election will be held in a relaxed atmosphere without any clashes.

SANANDAJ COURT INVITES COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICEMEN, SAVAK

LD061408 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Revolutionary Islamic Court of Sanandaj has announced the names of a number of policemen and SAVAK agents who are at the moment under arrest in this city, and has asked the people to present their complaints against these people to the court. Their guilt is in participating in the suppression of people during the revolution. The names of of the policemen who have been arrested have been announced as follows: Shahbaz Olfati, Ali Sharifi, Ali Akhbar Zare'i, Mohammad Khordbin, Sadigh Zand Karimi, Ahmad Sadigh Soleimani, Seyyed Nematollah Ebrahimi, Isma'il Ahmadinejad, Bagher Sa'i and Iqbal Jafari. The names of the SAVAK agents are as follows: Mohyeddin Golseresht, Issa Botki, Ali Setudeh, Siyawush Sherafat, Abbas Rabeti Moghadam, Seyyed Sadigh Mohabbat, Mohammad Rashid Bani, Mansur Sa'idi and Mohammad Reza Jabbari.

GONBAD-E KAVUS REPORTED CALM ON 9 APRIL

LD091840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] According to a report by PARS, while the Interior Ministry mission to Gonbad-e Kavus continued yesterday and today preparing for the preliminaries to establish a council to study the problems of this city, the situation in Gonbad-e Kavus at present has returned to normal and the city is calm.

At the same time, measures are being taken to convene tomorrow the first meeting to study the establishment of city councils of Gonbad-e Kavus, after introducing the representatives of different strata to the Gonbad-e Kavus Governorate. According to a report, the decision on the method of elections to the city council of Gonbad-e Kavus and the activity of this council will be up to the members of this meeting. In the meantime, Mr Ali Rasuli, the head of the Interior Ministry mission to Gonbad-e Kavus, told PARS that yesterday 24 of our Turkoman compatriots who were arrested as hostages in Azad-Shahr, formerly Shahpasand, and sent to Jehel-Dokhtar garrison in Imamshahr have been released. Accordingly, up to now 485 Turkoman hostages and 200 non-Turkomans have been released.

AYATOLLAH KHAQANI HOLDS MEETING TO SUPPORT REPUBLIC

LD061734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Apr 79 LD

[Text] This morning a celebration was held by His Excellency the Ayatollah Haj Shobeyr Khaqani to mark the setting up of the Islamic Republic in our country, at the mosque of the Imam (Sadiq) in Khorramshahr. Many groups of the people of Khorramshahr participated in the meeting. At the start, several orators, preachers and Arabic speaking poets of Khuzestan presented a program of stories and poems expressing approval of the rule of the Islamic Republic. Following this, Ayatollah Khaqani's message was read. In this message, Ayatollah Khaqani invited the people to work for unity and solidarity, and strongly condemned any form of separatism. He asked the goverrment: Should this small minority make such ill-intentioned noises, they are not of the Muslim Arabic-speaking people of Khuzestan, and they should be severely punished.

Following this, one of the participants made a speech strongly condemning any kind of separatism, and said: We are desirous of unity and solidarity for all Muslim people of Iran. We condemn and reject any kind of separatism. We ask the Imam Khomeyni and the government of Mehdi Bazargan to identify those ill-intentioned ones, and put them in their place.

ROMANIAN PRIME MINISTER CONGRATULATES BAZARGAN

JN061732 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 6 Apr 79 JN

[Text] The Romanian press agency reports that the Romanian prime minister has sent a cable to the prime minister of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic, Mehdi Bazargan, expressing warmest felicitations on the proclamation of the Islamic Republic in Iran. The Romanian prime minister also wished the Iranian people continued progress in all fields. In his cable, the Romanian prime minister expressed his confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Iranian Islamic Republic will strengthen and develop in all fields in the service of the two peoples and world peace.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES

LD071242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Ion Stoia, Romanian deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, accompanied by a delegation of high-ranking Romanian officials, arrived in Tehran yesterday. During his 1-week visit to Tehran, aimed at expanding trade and economic relations between the two countries, Stoia will meet and have talks with the ministers of industries and mines, economic affairs and finance, agriculture and rural development, energy, and also with the managing director and chairman of the board of governors of the National Iranian Oil Company.

CZECHOSLOVAK LEADERS GREET KHOMEYNI ON ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

JN081939 Abadan International Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 8 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Leader of the Islamic revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni has received a cable of congratulations from Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak on the occasion of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic in Iran. The Czechoslovak premier has also sent a similar cable to Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan. In another development, the Yugoslav ambassador and charge d'affaires met in Tehran yesterday with His Eminence Ayatollah Mahmud Taleqani. During the meeting, talks were held on the situation of Yugoslav Muslims.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARRESTS, TRIALS, EXECUTIONS

Open Political Trials

LD071842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Asadollah Mobashsheri, the minister of justice, said in an interview that he has reached agreement with the Revolution Council on the openness of political trials.

Esfahan SAVAK Deputy Chief

LD071845 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Naser-Qoli Hushmand, who was deputy chief of SAVAK in Esfahan for 10 years, while being taken to the public prosecutor's office, attempted to attack two revolution guards with the intention of seizing their weapons. Thanks to the alertness of the guards, his attempt was foiled and he was killed in the ensuing clash.

Policemen in Dezful

LD081820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Policemen Rahmani Abdullahi and Seyed Kazem Ashrafzadeh, two of the persons convicted by the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Dezful, were executed at 0400 today in this city. These two persons actively participated in crushing and killing the people of Dezful during the revolutionary struggle of the inhabitants of this city.

Execution of SAVAK official

LD091302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Gachsaran Islamic Revolutionary Court:

In the name of God: According to the verdict issued by the Islamic Revolutionary Court, Col Azizollah Rahmani was condemned to death. The verdict was carried out at 0500 this morning. Col Azizollah Rahmani's crimes are as follows: He was an important long-time pawn in SAVAK, and head of SAVAK in Quchan, Bojnurd, Bandar 'Abbas, Koh Kiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad. He committed offenses against the national government and repressed individual and social freedoms, and committed offenses against God and his prophet.

He played a very prominent role in the savage killings of 10 November 1978 in the Gachsaran Mosque, as well as in crushing national and religious demonstrations. He was a close collaborator with Parviz Sabeti and the annihilated General Nasiri. He was a lawyer for General Nasiri and Lieutenant General Fardust, as well as for Bozorgnia Pahlavi, wife of Hamid Reza Pahlavi, the brother of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. For each of these individuals, Rahmani confiscated 100 hectares of Birjand land belonging to the people. There are documents in his dossier which prove that he was corrupt.

Officials Released on Bail

LD091954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] The former mayor of Abadan and the fire chief of the Abadan oil industry, who were arrested in connection with the Rex Cinema tragedy in this city, were released this morning after each deposited the sum of 1 million rials in cash as bail. In announcing this news, the magistrate investigating the Rex Cinema fire said that investigations concerning this tragedy are continuing.

Ardabil SAVAK Chief

LD091838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The first session of the Ardabil Islamic Revolution Court opened with the recitation of verses from the glorious Koran at noon today. Then, an indictment concerning Torab Haj 'ali-Lu, former chief of the Ardabil SAVAK, was read by the revolution court prosecutor.

The charges included in the indictment were: Depriving the Muslim citiznes of Ardabil and the district of their freedom; inflicting torture, which was the accused's job at the third bureau; preventing the people from taking part in religious ceremonies and processions in memory of martyrs; preventing the propagation of Islam; taking part in arming seditionists to crush the people, and violating people's honor. The prosecutor demanded the death sentence and the confiscation of his assets.

The accused, in his defense, while confessing to the arrest, beating and injuring of certain people on charges of antistate activity, rejected the other charges brought against him. In conclusion, the court sentenced Torab Haj 'Ali-Lu to death by firing squad, and ordered that his assets be confiscated, with the resulting money to be used in the fund for the poor and needy. The court's ruling was immediately carried out.

Two Former Senators

LD091820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] This morning the Guardians of the Iranian Islamic Revolution Committee arrested former Senator 'Ali Dashti and former Senator Seyyed Asadollah Musavi, and delivered them for imprisonment.

Tehran Trial

LD091734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] A spokesman for the Tehran Islamic revolution judiciary has announced that the trial of Col Bizhan Yahya'i, Capt 'Alireza Azari and Capt Mohammad Qahri-Saremi, agents of torture of political prisoners under the black Shahanshah regime, will open at 1500 on Wednesday, the day after tomorrow. A spokesman for the revolution judiciary requests all those fighters who have been tortured by these three people to deliver a text of their complaints to the Qasr Prison security section, which has been set up temporarily for collecting complaints. The revolution judiciary will make arrangements, if there is seating available, for those who suffered torture to attend the hearing.

Tehran Trial Results

LD092320 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 9 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The trial of two accused men in the Islamic revolution court of Tehran started at 1500 today in the fourth and first branches of this court. The accused are Col Hushang Tavana, Tehran's martial law officer, accused of massacring innocent people during the bloody incidents of 8 September 1978, 1 December 1978 and 10 February 1979; and Mohammad Ilkhani, member of Tehran's SAVAK, accused of creating panic among the Muslim people last December.

The court ended its work at 1900, and the judges started deliberations. According to our reporter, the fourth branch of the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran concluded its deliberation at 2130 and announced its verdict regarding Mohammed Ilkhani, son of 'Ali Asghar, age 34, and member of Tehran's SAVAK, accused of creating panic among the Muslim people during last December and of complicity in arresting people. According to the court's verdict, taking into consideration the confessions of the accused in court, and the testimony of witnesses, Mohammad Ilkhani was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment. However, taking into consideration his repentance and the fact that he is a family man, and also his undertaking to make amends for the past, it commuted his sentence to 1 year imprisonment.

The first branch of the Islamic Revolution Court, too, after 7 hours of hearings and consultations, investigated the charges against Col Hushang Tavana, son of 'Ali Mohammad and former military governor of Tehran's First District. The court submitted the charges against the accused in massacring innocent people of Tehran, crushing the freedom-seeking demonstrations of Muslims, forcibly entering the homes of the nobel personnel of the air force, and arresting the struggling clergy. The court declared him as corrupt and a traitor to the Iranian people, and sentenced him to death. The court's verdict, after being communicated to Col Hushang Tavana, the accused, was carried out.

A spokesman of Tehran's Islamic Revolution Court has announced that after detailed investigations and deliberations by a jury and the court's investigations in the past 2 days, 16 detainees were released on bail from the revolution's prison, as charges brought against them could not be proved.

TUDEH PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE 16TH PLENUM DECLARATION

AU041542 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 14/1979 pp 11-12 AU

["Declaration of the 16th Plenum of the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee"]

[Text] Fellow citizens, fighters of the people! In this historic moment, the Iranian Tudeh Party [ITP] Central Committee Plenum permits itself, in deep awareness of its great national and political responsibility, to draw your attention to a number of questions that are essential for the protection of the achievements of the revolution, and for overcoming the crisis that has stricken our country for dozens of years as a result of the imperialist rule and of the regime subservient to imperialism.

Through the downfall of the corrupt monarchy and the seizure of power by a Provisional Revolutionary Government, the first phase of the national democratic revolution of our country was crowned with a tremendous historical victory. Apart from a handful of traitors to the national interests, all people participated in this great revolution in a unity front. Through their exemplary readiness for sacrifices, they have added splendid pages to the annals of the revolutions of the world's oppressed peoples. The heroic people of Iran have raised the following essential demands from the very first days of the stormy development of the revolutionary movement:

--Overthrow of the corrupt imperial system and crushing of the regime of treason, robbery, oppression, crime and corruption;

--Establishment of a republic that relies on the will of the people, and full safeguarding of all democratic, individual and social rights and freedoms;

--Termination of the military, political, economic and cultural rule of imperialism;

--Termination of the reckless exploitation practice of the pro-imperialist big bourgeoisie, the land speculators and the large estate owners, as well as restoration of the stolen national treasures to the general ownership of the people;

--Establishment of a just economic order on the basis of efficient utilization of the national assets and purposeful utilization of the human resources, for securing social progress and for improving the life of the many millions of working people in the towns and countryside.

The overthrow of a bloodthirsty regime, armed to its teeth, which enjoyed the strong support of the world's biggest imperialist power, U.S. imperialism; crushing blows against the main pillars of the predatory rule of imperialism in our fatherland--these are the accomplishments of the people's revolution.

The ITP fully concurs with Ayatollah Khomeyni on the following issue: After a difficult and dangerous struggle, the first phase of the people's revolution has ended. Thus the second phase begins. Under the present conditions, the most important task is to consolidate and stabilize the victory that has been won and to begin reconstruction of the economy and reorganization of the state apparatus. The ITP is of the opinion that the implementation of these demands presupposes immediate and drastic measures for liquidating the military bases, for eliminating the political and economic influence of imperialism, and for crushing the relics of reaction.

The history of the revolution proves that by safeguarding political independence and the elimination of part of the henchmen of the old regime alone, the economic rule of imperialism and reaction is not yet eliminated. The continuation of the economic positions of imperialism and of reaction involves serious dangers for the ultimate fate of the revolution. Only by crushing and eliminating these positions will it be possible to fulfill the justified demands of millions of poor and working people, to advance the country's industrialization in accordance with national interests, and at the same time to push back imperialism, to lead agriculture out of its disastrous plight, to quickly improve the working people's life and to foster national culture.

The ITP appeals to all fighters of the people to unite on the basis of a joint program which takes into consideration the demands of the millions of working people and the intermediate strata of society. It appeals to them to make this program the basis of joint and united actions, for working out the new constitution, for the election of the constituent assembly, for adopting the constitution, for electing the national assembly and forming the national government.

The imperialists and reactionary forces dependent on imperialism are making great efforts to come to terms with the liberal bourgeoisie--which is increasingly worried over the spread of the revolutionary movement--in order to undermine the establishment of the democratic unity of the revolutionary forces from within, with the aid of people such as Bakhtiar and Colonel Tavakkoli, and eventually to create the prerequisites for the restoration of their rule by splitting activities and sowing disunity in the ranks of the sincere forces of the revolution. Only with vigilance, cool-headedness, combat readiness and the rallying of the revolutionary forces on the basis of a clear political and economic program, and the joint struggle for its implementation, can these infamous and dangerous machinations be foiled.

Hence, the ITP proposes the following program for the establishment of a people's unity front, at the same time being ready to most carefully study any other proposals on this issue:

A) About the Political Order, the Individual, Social and Political Rights and Freedoms

1--The ITP supports the initiatives of His Holiness Ayatollah Khomeyni regarding the proclamation of an Islamic republic. It will fully and wholly support their implementation.

2--The ITP holds the view that our country must have a democratic army to defend its independence and territorial integrity. Our country's army must be in the service of the people. Hence, our party emphatically supports the idea of founding a national guard for protecting the revolution and for foiling any potential conspiracy. A democratic people's army constitutes the safest guarantee for protecting the accomplishments of the victorious revolution. We are firmly convinced that the national guard must be established with the voluntary participation of all sincere national and patriotic forces, without any prejudices, without any discrimination and without any monopoly.

3--The republic can grow stronger and experience an upswing only if all peoples in our fatherland participate freely and actively in political and social life, if all religions, traditions and customs, national culture and language of all peoples are recognized and respected. The granting of administrative and cultural autonomy to all peoples of the country, in the framework of a united democratic republic, is a necessary condition for implementing national unity, for protecting the country's independence and territorial integrity.

4--In the newly founded republic, it must be insured that the masses actively participate in the country's administrative affairs through the regional, district, town and village councils. The councils must act as local organs in the framework of certain stipulated rights and duties.

5--The safeguarding of democratic rights and freedoms will be possible only if all social, political and mass organizations of a national and progressive character can freely publish and propagate their views, without any restriction or discrimination, and if no authority or person can claim for itself or himself a monopoly position and exert pressure on others or discriminate against them. To accomplish this aim, the following is necessary:

--All laws and regulations that contradict the democratic rights and sovereignty of the people must be annulled. All corrupt and criminal leaders of the old regime must be taken to court and punished.

--The freedoms of opinion, of speech, of the press and of assembly must be guaranteed. The parties must be free. Defendants must be granted the right to freely defend themselves in court.

--The active and passive franchise for all elective institutions must be insured for all citizens, irrespective of their nationality, sex, religion and ability to read or write.

--The right of workers and working people to found mass organizations in towns and the countryside must be fully recognized. These mass organizations must be granted the right to participate in all matters that are connected with the production and the working and living conditions of the working people.

--All working people in towns and the countryside must be granted the right to strike without any restriction.

--The real equality of rights between man and woman in society must be insured.

B) About Foreign Policy

1--Defense of the territorial integrity, safeguarding and consolidating the country's political and economic independence;

2--Termination of all unequal official or secret treaties in the economic, political and military fields that have been forced upon our country by imperialism and the overthrown shah's regime;

3--Immediate withdrawal from the aggressive CENTO pact and termination of the bilateral military treaty with the United States;

4--Proposal to all neighboring countries--Iraq, Turkey, Afghanistan, the USSR and Pakistan--to conclude friendship and nonaggression treaties with Iran;

5--Declaration of neutrality and joining of the group of nonalined states;

6--Advocacy of the signing of a collective security agreement in the Near and Middle East and in Asia;

7--All-round material and moral support of the revolutionary and anti-imperialist liberation movements, above all the PLO;

8--Endeavors to establish friendly and cooperative relations with all countries of the world on the basis of equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs;

9--Defense of world peace and consistent implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence;

C) About Defense and Protection of the Country's Security

1--Complete purge of the army of all antinational and corrupt elements;

2--Fundamental altering of the internal structure of the army with the aim of turning it into a really national and democratic army, an army of the people; and founding of national committees of soldiers, NCO's and officers, and safeguarding of every army member's right to participate in the country's political life;

3--Cuts in the army budget, as well as reduction of the number of army members. The strength of the armed forces must be in line with the country's actual defense requirements.

D) About the Economy

1--Weeding out of the imperialist rule in all sectors of the national economy by annulment of all unequal treaties;

2--Nationalization of all industrial and agricultural enterprises, as well as all financial institutions belonging to the monopolies and the imperialist states; and nationalization of the private banks and insurance companies and of the big industrial and agricultural enterprises belonging to big capitalists and persons that are to be regarded as accomplices of the overthrown regime, and who are generally linked with imperialist capital;

3--Confiscation of all the property of the Pahlavi family, initiation of measures to insure the return of the assets transferred abroad by members of the Pahlavi family; confiscation of all riches that have been stolen during more than 50 years of the terrorist rule of the old regime by its leaders and by imperialist agents; and confiscation of all real estate in cities belonging to land speculaters and stock brokers and its transfer to the district, town and regional councils for housing construction for the working people;

4--Annulment of the treaty with the international oil syndicate, fixing oil production quotas at an appropriate level, application of suitable technical methods for exploiting the oil resources with the aim of preventing excessive exploitation and the waste of natural gas, and initiation of measures for efficient utilization of these resources;

5--Annulment of all costly treaties for the construction of nuclear powerplants and all agreements on the storage of nuclear waste in Iran;

6--Introduction of scientific planning in all sectors of the national economy;

7--Industrialization of the country, development of various branches of heavy and light industry on the basis of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and under consideration of the priorities, opportunities and actual needs of our society;

8--Concentration of the essential branches of industry, banking and insurance in the hands of the state; and democratization of the state sector, which must be placed in the service of the people;

9--Launching of a fundamental agricultural reform by confiscating the land of the large estate owners, nationalization of the big private agricultural enterprises, development of fallow land so as to provide adequate land for peasants possessing no or only a little land, guarantees for peasants' property, and nationalization of the agricultural-industrial enterprises;

10--All-round development of domestic trade; effective support to expand and stimulate the domestic market; termination of the disasterous policy of the "open door," and creation of the necessary conditions for useful activity of the national-minded capitalists;

11--Revision of the process of the distribution of national income, through drafting and modifying [as published] the state budget under consideration of the economic priorities; elimination of all superfluous expenditures and allotment of the necessary loans for a rapid and all-round development of the economy, culture and higher education;

12--Drastic modification of the tax system in favor of the working people in towns and the countryside doing manual and intellectual work.

E) About the Improvement of Life

1--Of workers:

--Safeguarding the equal codetermination of the workers in the administration of the industrial and agricultural enterprises, and codetermination in working out the production plan and establishment of a reasonable ratio between wages and profit;

--Drafting a labor law on a democratic basis;

--Providing jobs for everyone (the right to work must be regarded as an inalienable right of all citizens of the country), and elimination of unemployment;

--Recognition of the right to conclude collective bargaining agreements and the establishment of the necessary guarantees for their implementation;

--Immediate raising of wages on the basis of the work and of the material and intellectual basic requirements of the working people and their families, taking into consideration the price increases;

--Reduction of the weekly working hours in all production branches, and increase of annual paid leave in coordination with the elected workers representatives;

--Drafting of a progressive comprehensive social insurance law in the interest of all working people and their families, and guarantee of a free public health service including the necessary medication;

--Guarantee of suitable housing facilities for the workers;

--Modification of job classification;

--Increase of the workers' pensions.

2--Of peasants:

--Immediate allotment of state loans, seeds, fertilizers and technical assistance of the small and medium peasants;

--All-round aid for the establishment of agricultural production cooperatives, development of a network of sales cooperatives for the peasants and procurement of the agricultural products at reasonable prices;

--Effective solving of the water problem in the interest of the peasants. The repayment of loans granted to peasants, as well as the payment of installments for allotted land must be abolished. All other material oppression measures of the old regime against the peasants must be eliminated.

3--Of women:

--Equal rights of woman and man in all social and political sectors;

--Equal pay for equal work irrespective of sex;

--Granting of a long, paid maternity leave;

--Establishment of a widespread network of birth clinics, nurseries and kindergartens in the interest of the working people.

4--Of employees:

--Efficient division of labor in the institutions, promotion in accordance with ability, quality of work and seniority;

--Democratic revision of the labor code and elimination of any discrimination;

--Solving of the employees' housing problem;

--Recognition of the right to found mass organizations for all employees of state and private institutions, and a guarantee of the right to strike.

5--Of youths:

--A fundamental reorganization of education;

--Free education from schools to universities; the granting of scholarships to the children of workers, peasants and low income employees;

--Development of the vocational school system;

--Providing free facilities for sports and physical training, development of sports installations and founding cultural clubs in towns and villages;

--Founding public state libraries throughout the entire country which can be used free of charge.

6--Of craftsmen:

--Granting state loans to the craftsmen to support their work;

--Founding special craftsmen's cooperatives to promote their demands and professional interests;

--Promoting national artistic crafts.

F) About Culture

1--Elimination of all attributes of colonial culture from the people's daily life;

2--Development of the education system throughout the entire country, building new schools and secondary schools; creating a widespread system of vocational schools, colleges and universities;

3--Particular promotion of cultural development in those regions which deserve particular attention because of their backwardness;

4--Creating a system of national culture for all peoples and national minorities; and safeguarding education in their mother tongues;

5--Founding an academy of sciences; establishing a widespread system of research work, creating the required prerequisites for the creative and productive work of scientists;

6--Effective support for the development of the press and the publication of democratic and progressive publications;

7--Creating the required conditions for developing a creative art;

8--Safeguarding freedom for the writers and artists on the basis of the justified demands of their professional organizations.

G) About the Defense of the Rights of the Political Prisoners and of Those Who Were Persecuted by the Old Regime as Well as of Their Families and of the Victims of Colonialism and Dictatorship

1--All verdicts passed by military courts over strugglers against the dictatorship must be immediately rescinded; and all presecuted and convicted persons must be rehabilitated;

2--A commission must be formed immediately with the participation of representatives of political prisoners, which will initiate the required steps for compensation of all damage caused by imprisonment. This commission must be vested by the government with all the powers and legal and material means to make it possible to indemnify the persons concerned;

3--Immediate assistance and, in case of need, granting pensions to the surviving dependents of the victims by a special commission which is also vested with adequate legal and material means.

These are the main points of a program which in our opinion can bring together all the forces of the revolution--from the conservative partisans of Ayatollah Khomeyni to the ITP and other forces of the revolutionary left, in one unity front which is capable of crushing the imperialist rule in all sectors of our life, of wrenching the national wealth and economic power from the hands of the large capitalists who are dependent on imperialism and returning them to the people.

Through such a unity front and with such a joint program it is possible to protect the gains of the people's revolution and implement the demands of the revolutionary people.

The ITP appeals to all revolutionary forces, above all to all fighting groups which are embarking on Ayatollah Khomeyni's road, to the Mujahidin Khalq, the Cherikha-ye Feda'i-ye Khalq and to all political groups and national and democratic organizations to examine the ITP's proposal. The ITP in turn is ready to accept any other proposal with gratitude.

Fellow citizens, people's strugglers: The Iranian revolution is treading a difficult road which is connected with many dangers, intrigues and enemy conspiracies. The people's enemies still possess remarkable forces and possibilities. The history of revolution teaches us that it is easier to achieve victory than to consolidate it and bring the revolution to an end. The experiences of the great social revolutions show us that the defeated enemy becomes much more resistant in the period after the victory of the revolution. The enemies of the Iranian people--reaction and imperialism--have been defeated in the country. But they have not at all been destroyed. It is only possible through action unity and the unification of all the people's national and progressive forces, through selflessness and revolutionary consistence and the implementation of a joint political and social program, to overcome the difficulties and thwart the intrigues and conspiracies of the people's enemies.

The ITP will mobilize all its forces and possibilities for the establishment of a unity front of the people. Long live the great revolution of the daring Iranian people! Long live the unity front of the people, the most important prerequisite for the victory over the common enemy. Glory and honor to the martyrs of the struggle for freedom, independence and social progress of our fatherland.

NVOI ON REVOLUTIONARY ARMY'S TASK, VIGILANCE AGAINST PLOTS

TA091237 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 6 April carries a commentary stressing the importance of a "national and revolutionary army." The commentary scores the shah for having transformed the army into a force which "served the interests of monopolies and imperialists," and says that "such an army is no good."

After noting that the shah's regime "has been destroyed by the Iranian nation's national, democratic and Islamic revolution" and "a national Islamic Republic has been created," the commentary asks: "Under the current conditions does our country need armed forces?" To this the commentary replies: "No country in the world is deprived of armed forces and a national army, and our country cannot be an exception in this respect. On the contrary, when one takes into consideration the revolution and the changes it has brought, and also the need to thwart the plots by the enemies of the revolution and by their American and British masters, one (?concedes) the vital importance of having a national army." The commentary also says that "use should be made of Mujahidin and other fighters who gave examples of unselfish sacrifice during the revolution."

The radio then carries a commentary scoring the shah regime's "traitorous" remnants, and stressing that the Iranian nation's revolutionary victory has dealt serious blows at American imperialism." After warning that "American imperialism and SAVAKists have not abandoned their plots against the Iranian nation and the revolution," the commentary says: "Our first task is not to abandon even for a moment our vigilance and alertness. Our national and democratic forces and the entire nation should maintain their action on a single united front as they did during the long struggle for Iran's victorious revolution. Only in this way can we foil the plots by the joint enemies, imperialism and domestic reaction."

At 1745 GMT on 7 April the radio carries a commentary on the army's task in "protecting the revolution's achievements." The commentary scores the shah for using the army in a bid "to crush the supporters of independence and opponents of despotism." It recalls the "massacre of freedom-loving Azarbaijanis and Kurds" and "of thousands of Iranian fighters" by the shah's army. The commentary also scores the shah for "transforming the Iranian Army into the gendarme of the region" and for bringing into the country so many U.S. advisers. It says: "There were 45,000 U.S. military personnel and advisers in our country before the revolution. They actually constituted 12 percent of the whole Iranian Army."

After noting that "the army's main task should be to protect the revolution's achievements," the commentary says: "His Holiness Ayatollah Taleqani stated the following on the army's task: We need a defensive not an offensive army; but naturally, if foreigners attack our country, all patriots, as a single body, will fight for the country's independence and territorial integrity."

In conclusion, the commentary says that Iran's new national army should be "an army of patriots" and that "all those who shed the people's blood should be purged from the army and tried and sentenced. The Islamic Republics national army should be the guardian of national interests and of the interests of our country's entire people."

The radio then carries a commentary on the recent OPEC meeting in Geneva. In this context it refers to the "oil consortium's activities" in Iran and says that "the consortium was a state within a state." It claims "U.S. policy is governed by monopolies." The commentary also states that the recent OPEC meeting was "largely influenced by the Iranian revolution," and that this has served the interest of the member-countries.

AFGHANISTAN

TARAKI MEETS WITH VISITING USSR DEFENSE DELEGATION

BK081431 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 8 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received at 0930 at the Hall of the People, Gen Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev, the first vice minister of defense of the USSR and general secretary of political affairs of the USSR Army and Navy. At the meeting, which was held in an extremely friendly atmosphere, discussions took place on matters of interest.

The meeting was also attended by Iqbal, general secretary of political affairs of the People's Armed Forces; Maj Mohammad Yakkub, chief of general staff of the Ministry of Defense; and the delegation accompanying General Yepishev, and the Soviet ambassador to Kabul, Aleksandr Puzanov.

AFP: Visit Spotlights Difficulties

BK091335 Hong Kong AFP in English 1313 GMT 9 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Kabul, 9 Apr (AFP)--The current visit to Afghanistan by Soviet defense official Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev spotlights once again the difficulties that President Nur Mohammad Taraki's government faces in dealing with the Moslem rebellion in this country, observers here say.

The Soviet official's visit occurs as Kabul, through its radio broadcasts, has accused Pakistan of sending troops disguised as civilians to foment trouble in Pakhtia, a region on the Pakistani-Afghan border.

Radio Kabul made similar accusations against Iran in mid-March during the rebellion in the Herat region, in western Afghanistan.

Arms deliveries to the pro-Soviet Kabul government have increased over the past few weeks, Washington reports have said. Afghan rebel organizations, for their part, claim to have increased their military pressure on government forces in the eastern border regions of Pakhtia and Khunar, killing dozens and capturing hundreds.

Kabul, linked to the Soviet Government by a defense treaty, no longer tries to hide the existence of "traitors" and "imperialists" fighting against the Afghan revolution.

Both Pakistan and Iran have denied Radio Kabul accusations that they are training and leading the rebels.

One of the few European witnesses who have gone into the fighting zones recently told AFP that the population of Nuristan in northeastern Afghanistan was now on a war footing and that Afghan Army garrisons were almost encircled by the rebellion.

Near Kamdesh, this witness saw a helicopter shot down, several armoured vehicles destroyed, hundreds of prisoners and a mass of weapons captured by the rebellious mujahidins. These arms included heavy machine guns, bazookas and Kalashnikov rocket launchers.

The Nuristani residents have sold their flocks to buy munitions at astronomical prices--$2 a bullet for example and live in a state of semi-starvation. The fighters often have only mountain plants to eat but their determination remains unshaken.

Since they cannot feed their many prisoners, the rebels usually send them back to Kabul through the mountains. A few dozen remain under guard in village mosques to help out as labourers, replacing the local menfolk fighting in the hills.

The rebels appear to be motivated by regional tribalism and religious faith rather than to be following orders from refugee rebel organizations located in Peshawar, north-western Pakistan, the witness said.

Fights between mujahidin factions from different tribes are not unusual. An important guerrilla leader from Nuristan was killed a few days ago in a fight of this nature, the witness said.

The tension that was so obvious in Kabul last month during the Herat rebellion is now less apparent, observers agree. But the situation remains touchy in the eastern provinces of Khunar, Nuristan and Pakhtia, where rebel forces issue daily communiques reporting heavy fighting in their area.

INA: SOVIET MISSILES PLACED NEAR PAKISTANI BORDERS

JN100935 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 10 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Islamabad, 10 April--The Afghani Government has placed Soviet anti-aircraft missiles near the Pakistani border.

The INA correspondent, quoting reports which arrived here, reported that the missiles were placed in the areas of Dakka and (Shama Shadghar).

PRIME MINISTER SPEAKS WITH FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

BK071445 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 5 Apr 79 BK

[Text of interview given by Hafizollah Amin to a group of journalists "last Wednesday"--read by announcer]

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, the prime minister, received a group of foreign journalists in his office at the (?People's) Palace for a press interview last Wednesday and answered their questions. The journalists who took part in the interview were (Loren Jenkins), news chief of NEWSEEK; (William Forte), Los Angeles TIMES correspondent; (David Suzman), TIME correspondent; [name indistinct], AGENCE FRANCE PRESS correspondent; and [name indistinct], correspondent of [words indistinct]. Following is the text of the interview:

TIME correspondent: About a fortnight ago the IZVESTIYA daily of the Soviet Union accused the United States of meddling in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. But this was immediately refuted by President Carter. How do you consider this equivocal statement?

Answer: The foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] is based on peace in the world and in the region and on a desire of friendship with all countries of the world. We do not mean any particular country in this regard. However, it is perfectly true and undeniable that the opponents are matching conspiracies and were plotting against our country. We have even authentic evidence which clearly proves the armed intervention of the imperialistic forces and reactionaries in the internal affairs of our country.

NEWSEEK correspondent: When you speak of armed intervention, do you mean the rebellion in Herat?

Answer: I do not only mean Herat but the imperialistic and reactionary forces have also repeatedly interfered in our internal affairs in the eastern region of our country.

Los Angeles TIMES correspondent: On what grounds do you consider the interference of Iran in the western part and that of Pakistan in the eastern part of your country?

Answer: The reason is the nature of our cultural revolution and also the setbacks [words indistinct] reactionaries and exploiters in Afghanistan who have joined hands with the imperialists and international reactionary forces for creating problems for the toiling people of Afghanistan.

NEWSWEEK correspondent: Some of the adversaries of your regime accuse that you do not respect the principles of Islam. Would you please explain the stance of your government in this regard?

Answer: This is certainly false, baseless and refutable. We have deep respect for the tenets of the holy religion of Islam. We provide religious freedom to our people as required by them. Even [words indistinct] Afghanistan, whereas the enemies of the revolution, who do not have any certain pretext, deliver such accusations. Whatever we do is for our people and in the interest (?and service), amelioration of their living and progress of our country. On the contrary, the enemies of the revolution do not see what we have done for our people because the facts (?have to be honored). They try to distort the facts, particularly those of religious leaders, by leveling accusations and dissemination of a false image. The facts (?alarm them). They abuse the honest faith of our people.

NEWSWEEK correspondent: According to a rumor a large number of clergymen have been put behind the lockup.

Answer: We have no fear or sanction [words indistinct] of the revolution. Those religious scholars who support the healthy revolution of Afghanistan are fully respected by us. We always welcome them with open arms like our friends and comrades and will always welcome them and so on. We have given them more material help for their religious affairs. This will continue in the future too. The other group of religious scholars is those who do not overlap the religion with state affairs and do not cover religion with politics. They are also respected by us and are always supported and helped by us. But those who hide their religion behind the mask of religious scholars or are in fact like reactionary mullahs and have no religious [words indistinct] interest of their alien masters and enemies of our healthy revolution, against the interest of our toiling people and abuse the religion by the freedom of the people, will not have the right of activity in this country.

Question: What is the number of persons in (?that group)?

Answer: About 1,400 people.

Question: Are all of them religious scholars?

Answer: No. This is the total number of prisoners all over Afghanistan.

TIME correspondent: The Kabul TIMES has published an idiom--half a loaf is better than none. Would you please comment on the speed of transformation in your country in regard to this idiom?

Answer: We are fully satisfied with the pace of development in the country after the victorious Sawr Revolution. With the proclamation of decrees numbers 6, 7 and 8 [regarding land reform] the people of Afghanistan have been (?liberated) from previous oppression in every area. In the field of (?culture) eye-catching developments have taken place. Therefore, the publication and the broadcasts of newspapers and magazines and radio-TV respectively have for the first time in the history of the country taken place [words indistinct]. Approximately, the 2,000 innocent (?scholars) had languished in jails as a result of the past oppressive regime. In fact, there were hundreds of schools and scientific institutions [words indistinct] to the sons of the toilers of Afghanistan. The 5-year development plan of the DRA is compiled for the speedy development of Afghanistan and is being implemented [words indistinct] our people.

Los Angeles TIMES correspondent: The shah of Iran had adopted reformatory and speedy measures for the modernization of his country. But as a result, as we have witnessed, he had encountered with serious reaction. Are you concerned as regard to the speed of your measures toward development?

Answer: I do not have any anxiety of the speed with which we are moving. Whatever happened in Iran and whatever concerns Afghanistan are vastly different. In Iran rivalry between feudalism and (?bureaucracy) was the dominating factor. The struggle was between the feudal and capitalist societies. In the success of any one them no apparent gain has been achieved for the toiling people of Iran. Both of them are the exploiting enemies of the toilers. Ultimately the feudalistic way of thinking prevailed and brought power to the religious fanatics. However, in Afghanistan not liberalism but struggle between the exploiting and the exploited societies continues and the exploited class has wrested power which enjoys the support of our toiling people. I candidly say that if foreign intervention would not have taken place in Afghanistan few serious problems would have cropped up. The workers revolution of Afghanistan has been and is being supported by more than 98 percent of the toiling people of Afghanistan. But if the increased (?influx of foreigners) has created some problems for our revolution it does not mean that approximate situation to Iran prevails. This will never happen in Afghanistan.

Los Angeles TIMES correspondent: How serious do you consider the happenings in Herat?

Answer: If you consider the [words indistinct] was important I should say that we have foiled their [words indistinct] it effects the speed of our revolutionary measures. Our youths are dutybound to take measures for the defense of the gains of our revolution. But as a result of the Herat episode, I am sure our enemies have lost forever wishes of toppling of our popular gains.

TIME correspondent: Can you say what had happened in Herat? How many people were killed and hurt and who had initiated it?

Answer: We do not hide anything from our people. In Herat, as a result of unrest, clashes occurred. [Words indistinct] the dailies KEYHAN and YOUTH OF IRAN disclosed that about 4,000 trained armed Iranians entered our country's territory in Herati costumes. They were (?infiltrated) secretly by the general consul of Iran in Herat and they initiated disturbances in the city and fighting was sparked off between these infiltrators on the one hand and the toiling people of Herat and Afghan soldiers on the other. As a result a number of people were killed and the infiltrators were wiped out.

Los Angeles TIMES correspondent: How many people were killed?

Answer: I do not know their number. We have sent a number of investigating teams to Herat and today more delegations comprising of party members, ministries and state organizations will leave for Herat to make an on-the-spot study and to work out ways for compensation of the losses. The responsibility of paying [words indistinct] in this regard in the future.

FRANCE PRESS correspondent: In the French papers it has been published that Soviet advisers are serving in Afghanistan and their number has been reported around 2,000.

Answer: This is certainly baseless. Our great leader, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, as a responsible person, had mentioned the figure some time ago that about 1,900 foreign advisers are in Afghanistan coming from the United States, Canada, India, Britain, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Iraq, the Phillipines and the socialist countries, etc. Out of this 1,100 belong to the Soviet Union. The reason the lion's share goes to the Soviet Union is that only the Soviet experts agreed to salaries ranging from $300 to $500 per month. On the other hand, the experts from Western countries demanded from $1,000 to $6,000, and paying such amounts by a backward country like Afghanistan is difficult and impossible. Even from among the socialist countries the experts from the Soviet Union worked with less salaries compared to other countries.

Los Angeles TIMES correspondent: According to reports the Soviet pilot the helicopters of the DRA. Is this true?

Answer: It is certainly false. We do not have any foreign pilots. With the patriotic feeling and with the Afghan (?lofty) pride, I can say that whatever has been said in this regard is not true. If it is proved that any Afghan helicopter is piloted by any foreigner, I will directly take upon the responsibility. We have not made use of foreign pilots. But if the need arises, that is something else.

[Question] You said that if need be, what do you mean by this?

Answer: Just for example, if we are subjected to direct aggression.

NEWSWEEK correspondent: It was said that the Soviet experts have been killed in Herat. What is the number of the Soviet experts killed?

Answer: One Soviet expert serving in Herat textile factory was killed.

TIME correspondent: Is there reason behind the formation of the Homeland High Defense Council?

Answer: It is obvious that defense of Herat and also the repeated intervention in another region of our border supported and backed by the enemies of the great Sawr Revolution of Afghanistan, who have escaped to a country across the border and enjoyed the monetary and military assistance and advice; even for their training instructors and experts have been provided and even they sent their forces in Afghan costumes infiltrating in the guise of [word indistinct] to Afghanistan and some other important matters similar to what has been said--called for the formation of Homeland High Defense Council.

NEWSWEEK correspondent: What are the responsibilities to be discharged by the Homeland High Defense Council which has been formed in addition to the Ministry of Defense of the People of Afghanistan?

Answer: The Homeland High Defense Council will meet whenever required so as to assess the conditions of the defense of the country, army and [word indistinct] and take necessary decisions.

TIME correspondent: Several reports received, some of which have also been confirmed, showing direct [words indistinct] by Baluchis living near Galat and Gandahar, who are said to have been trained, financed and instigated by Afghanistan. Is this true?

Answer: I do not know what do you mean by training. We have provided military training to no one against Pakistan or Iran, and this I truly and explicitly assure you. It needs to be mentioned here that the only problem between Afghanistan and Pakistan is the issue of the Pakhtoon and Baluch people and I do not want to elaborate on it. But we wish to solve this problem through friendly and brotherly negotiations.

Question: At the time when you were in the United States, you have observed that on the basis of [word indistinct] doctrine in the United States, separation between religion and state exists. In your opinion is this doctrine possible in an Islamic country?

Answer: Why not? I strongly support separation of religion from politics, and we will provide, to the extent possible, freedom facilities to religion and religious leaders. In spite of this, we are determined that religion should be separated from politics and that religion should not be used as a tool for political (?achievement).

FRANCE PRESS correspondent: Would you please opine on the recent As-Sadat-Begin deal on the Middle East?

Answer: Our primary interest in the world, Middle East and the region is the establishment of peace, so that in the light of this we are able to solve our country's issues and plan projects [words indistinct] for the welfare of our toilers. Regarding the Middle East, we have recently issued a statement and have explained in it that the separate peace treaty between As-Sadat and Begin falls short of solving the Middle East problems because the Middle East issues cannot be solved without the participation of the Palestinian people and in any Middle East negotiation Palestinians should have full and equal share. The Palestinian issue is the core of this problem.

Question: After the murder of the United States ambassador in Kabul, your relations with the United States of America have deteriorated, and at the moment the United States does not have an ambassador in Kabul. Do you think things will improve?

Answer: We are not responsible for the condition [words indistinct]. We have always desired good relations with the United States and never taken a hostile measure against that country. The Government of the United States of America is responsible to its people as regard ties with Afghanistan and should satisfy its people, because we have never been for deterioration of relations with that country.

The correspondent at the end of the interview thanked the Lumlai Wazir [prime minister] for providing them the opportunity to interview him. Similarly, Lumlai Wazir and minister of foreign affairs in the end said: I thank you for your sojourn to Afghanistan and hope that it will not be your last trip. You do come in future, too, and observe our progress.

BANGLADESH

PRESIDENT ZIA DEPARTS FOR THAILAND, MALAYSIA

BK080534 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 8 Apr 79 BK

[Text] President Zia left Dacca this morning for Bangkok on the first leg of the 4-day state visit to Thailand and Malaysia. Begum Ziaur Rahman also accompanies the president.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, the president said that the main purpose of his visit to these countries is to strengthen economic and political relations. He expressed the hope that the visit will bring fruitful results.

President Zia said that Bangladesh is a bridge between the south of Asia and the southeast region. Bangladesh, he said, has a positive role to play.

During his stay in Bangkok he will hold talks with the Thai premier, Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, on bilateral and international issues.

Replying to a question, President Zia described the first session of the Parliament as very successful. The next session of the Parliament will be held in the middle of the next month, and it will be a prolonged one. The president also told newsmen that a new Cabinet will be announced very shortly.

Present at the airport to see off the president were the vice president, Mr Justice Abdus Sattar, Cabinet ministers, diplomats and high civil and military officials.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES MINOR CABINET RESHUFFLE

BK071730 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 7 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The minister for civil aviation and tourism, Kazi Anwarul Haq, the minister for relief and rehabilitation, Mr Rashraj Mondal, and the state minister for agriculture, Dr Fasih Uddin Mahtab, have resigned.

Kazi Anwarul Haq has been appointed adviser to the president. He will enjoy the status as well as privileges of a minister.

Dr Fasih Uddin Mahtab has been appointed deputy adviser to the president and will enjoy the status, with remuneration and privileges, of minister of state.

The senior deputy prime minister designate, Prof A.Q.J. Badruddozza Chowdhury, has been allocated the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation in addition to his present responsibility of the Ministry of Health and Population Control.

Captain, retired, Nurul Haq has been allocated the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism and Youth Development in addition to his present portfolio.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED, ZIAUR LEAVES ARMY CHIEF'S POSITION

BK071617 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Apr 79 BK

[Excerpt] The first session of Jatiya Sangsad [Parliament], which began on Monday last, was prorogued this evening after adopting a vote of thanks resolution for President Ziaur Rahman's address to the Parliament on the inaugural day.

The deputy speaker, Mr Sultan Ahmed Chowdhury, who presided over the afternoon session, read out the prorogation order of the president. Most of the opposition members were not present in the House when the deputy speaker put the motion to vote. They staged a walkout over a difference of opinion with the leader of the House on the question of allowing more time to them for discussions on the amendment to the vote of thanks motion.

Before it was carried, the leader of the House, Shah Azizur Rahman, wound up the discussion on the motion. Shah Azizur Rahman told the House that the Sangsad could not discuss the president's address to the Parliament for more than 2 days. He cited practices followed in the British Parliament and in the Indian Lok Sabha.

Thanking President Zia, the leader of the House said with the lifting of martial law last night, the country has embarked on a cherished path of democracy. He said Bangladesh today has a fully civilian government headed by a civilian president. He told the House that President Ziaur Rahman no longer holds any office of profit in the Army, and he is now the supreme commander of the armed forces in virtue of the provisions of article 51 of the constitution.

Shah Azizur Rahman said that the present government has introduced politics for peace, unity and production. He said he does not believe in the politics of division, or of violence and arms. He said the goverrment of President Zia has brought back peace and discipline in the country. Production in different sectors of the economy is burgeoning. Replying to the opposition charge, the leader of the House said that inflation is now a global phenomenon and it is not certainly peculiar to Bangladesh alone. The price level in the country is lower than it is in many countries of the world.

Speaking about the foreign policy, Shah Azizur Rahman said that Bangladesh is no more tied to the [words indistinct] string of any country. He said the country is now following a foreign policy of sovereign equality among all states, respect for territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other and denunciation of the use of force in the settlement of disputes.

PAKISTAN

SPOKESMAN DENIES ATTACK ON AFGHAN POSITION

BK091520 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Apr 79 BK

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Islamabad today described as completely false and baseless the charges leveled in the Afghan Government official declaration, as broadcast by Kabul Radio, that Pakistani soldiers dressed in Afghan costumes attacked four Afghan police posts in Paktia Province on 7 April. The spokesman categorically stated that the Pakistani forces did not cross the border.

The spokesman reiterated Pakistan's policy of noninterference in Afghanistan affairs and said Pakistan had strictly implemented this policy. In this connection, the spokesman specially drew attention to Afghan artillery fire on Pakistani areas and violation of its airspace and added that Pakistan had taken no retaliatory action against it. The spokesman expressed the hope that Afghanistan would reciprocate policies of good neighborliness being pursued by Pakistan and said it will refrain from disseminating unfounded reports which poison the atmosphere of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries.